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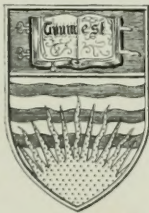


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ALPINE and HERBACEOUS
PLANTS



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No. 47

John Nash.

CATALOGUE of ALPINE and HERBACEOUS PLANTS

1926



CLARENCE·ELLIOTT·LTD
SIX HILLS NURSERY
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CATALOGUE
of ALPINE and
HERBACEOUS
PLANTS

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INTRODUCTION

This Catalogue cancels all previous editions.

GREAT pains have been taken in making this Catalogue accurate in naming, just in description and useful as a cultural guide.

An important innovation in this year's Catalogue is that we have put the Alpine, the Herbaceous and the Bulbous Plants in separate sections. We feel sure customers will find this a great convenience, as also the lists of plants for Special Purposes which we have compiled.

JOHN NASH ILLUSTRATIONS.

The outstanding feature of our 1926 Catalogue is the set of line engravings from drawings made for us by Mr. John Nash. We are publishing a special edition of the Catalogue, in stiff covers, engravings printed on fine paper, the edition strictly limited to a hundred copies, each copy hand-coloured, and signed and numbered by the artist. Price per copy ros. 6d.

ELIMINATING MEDIOCRE VARIETIES.

One of the most important and difficult things in nursery management is deciding what *not* to grow. There are certain obvious invaluable plants such as *Aubrietia* Dr. Mules, *Gentiana acaulis*, *Campanula* Miss Willmott, and so forth, of which one can never have too much, though at Stevenage we generally manage to grow enough. With the large families such as *Delphinium*, *Iris*, *Paeony*, etc., our policy is to welcome the newer varieties if they are improvements on the old, and to discard the less good sorts.

NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

New and rare plants come to the Six Hills Nursery in a steady stream from many sources—from the gardens of friends and customers, from collectors and botanists in all parts of the world, by purchase, as the result of our own plant collecting expeditions, and from our own experiments in hybridisation. A new plant on arriving at Six Hills is at once planted out on rock garden or trial bed as a test of hardiness. If it dies—and Stevenage is a cold place—it dies. As hardy plantsmen we have no use for half-hardy things. If it lacks beauty, interest, or garden value, it is conducted politely to the bonfire.

CORRECT NAMING.

It is not an easy matter to keep a large collection of plants such as ours always correctly named. There is no doubt, however, that the safest plan is to follow the Kew authorities, and this we have done, adding explanations and synonyms where we think it will prevent customers buying old plants under a new name. We take a great pride in sending out plants true to name as far as is possible.

SEED LIST AND CHILDREN'S GARDEN COMPETITION.

Our Seed List for 1926, "a List worth watching," is notable for several choice things offered, especially the lovely yellow flowered annual *Incarvillea*, coloured hybrid Brooms, *Meconopsis* species and the sumptuous Six Hills strain of richly coloured *Polyanthus*. The special collection of seeds for *Children's Gardens*—12 packets with coloured pictures and cultural directions for 2s. 6d.—is a popular feature. In connection with this we have instituted a *Children's Garden Competition*. Seed List and particulars of competition sent post free on application.

THE ALPINE HOUSE.

Our Alpine House is proving a great attraction at the Nursery and is well worth a visit especially in the early spring. We grow a large collection of choice alpiners in pots and pans which are at their best—the *Kabschia Saxifrages* from January to March, the *Primulas* and many other good things in March and April. We strongly recommend Alpine House culture for early flowering Alpiners, some dwarf flowering shrubs, and hardy early bulbs. Many a greenhouse where heat has had to be abandoned might be utilised for this purpose.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT.

Our Landscape Department is yearly growing more important. In rock garden making we claim not only a knowledge of the principles of garden design, but an intimate acquaintance with rock formations both in the Alps and in the various types of stone which we use. In addition to this our knowledge of plants enables us to build comfortable homes to suit their varying requirements.

We also undertake general garden designing, both in the way of creating new gardens and altering and improving existing gardens. In this work we appreciate the importance of grasping any special ideas which our clients may have formed and of applying to them the wider experience of the professional; thus we put the amateur ideal into practical form. For work of this nature a personal visit is essential. Terms for professional advice on application.

STONE FOR ROCK GARDENS.

We make a speciality of supplying rock to those who are building their own rock garden.

We recommend two distinct kinds, first and foremost, our beautiful water-worn limestone, native of the West Yorkshire and Westmorland highlands. This is blue-grey in colour and splendidly weathered and fissured, and the source from which we now get it is the finest we have ever seen; some of the pieces are perfect complete rock gardens in themselves.

We put it on rail in truckloads of four, eight and ten tons. Price delivered to nearest station on application.

A rather less expensive stone is our Hornton rock; this is a hard, porous sandstone, varying from rich brown to slaty green and blue; it weathers well, and altogether makes a first-rate rock garden. As before, price on application.

For prices of limestone and granite chips, sand, special soils, etc., see page 22.

WALL GARDENS AND PAVING.

We supply stone, either dressed or in its natural rough state, for wall gardens, dry walls, and garden steps, as well as stone for paving, either crazy paving or the more dignified and more desirable random rectangular paving. We are always happy to quote prices for carrying out walling and paving work or for supplying materials only.

AN INVITATION.

The Nurseries are open to visitors on all week-days 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Saturday afternoons by appointment), and we are always pleased to show our treasures to plant-lovers, whether they are buyers or no. We make our catalogue descriptions as helpful as we can, but in selecting plants a visit to the Nurseries is the ideal way. Much, too, may be learnt by seeing how we grow the rarer and more difficult species. Our experience is always at the disposal of visitors.

Stevenage is about an hour's run from London by train, 28 miles from King's Cross, on the London and North Eastern Railway (*née* G.N.R.).

THE SIX HILLS.

The Six Hills are a well-known landmark on the Great North Road, thirty miles from London. They are six tumuli, believed to be of Danish origin. They lie close against the road on the southern outskirts of Stevenage, about a mile and a half from the railway station. The Nurseries lie immediately behind them.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF PLANTS.

Although we make every effort to maintain a high standard in the plants we send out, it is our experience that "snags" will crop up. Sometimes our very efficient staff make mistakes, and occasionally our very good customers make them, though we seldom tell them so. We are glad to be told when things go wrong, and we always try to put matters right. Our aim is to produce plants with healthy efficient roots and comparatively small tops, and would emphasize that the plant for planting should be judged by its roots and not by its top growth.

LILIES AND BULBS FOR THE ROCK GARDEN.

We are offering this year a limited and discriminating selection of bulbs and tubers suitable for the Rock Garden—Lilies and a few other bulbs. We give the times when these flower, and, in a few special cases, when they should be planted, but we would point out that the best time to *order* bulbs is when you see them in the Catalogue and decide that you would like them, leaving it to us to send at planting time. If you put off ordering until planting time, you will risk forgetting to order at all—to our mutual loss.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The terms of this Catalogue are for cash upon receipt of invoice which will be sent with the plants.

We take great pains to send plants well and carefully packed.

Boxes and packing are charged for and are not returnable.

Small orders for small plants will when possible be sent by post, but usually it is cheaper and better to send by rail. Postage and carriage are charged to customers. Boxes by rail are sent carriage paid.

Customers are requested to name the station and railway to which they wish packages forwarded. Please write *clearly* and say whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss.

The dozen rate is allowed when six or twelve of one kind of plant are ordered, but not for less than six. The dozen rate is not allowed on six or twelve plants of different kinds.

Gratis Plants.—In every case a plant or plants—according to the importance of the order—will be sent gratis.

Plants ordered in summer or during severe weather will be booked for forwarding at the time most advantageous to their welfare unless special instructions to the contrary are given. As, however, nearly all our alpine plants are grown in pots they may quite safely be moved at any time. This is a great advantage to gardeners wishing to fill up gaps in the rock garden at midsummer.

Customers will greatly oblige by using the Order Form, thereby saving us much time and helping the quick dispatch of orders.

Non-warranty.—All our plants are grown under the best possible conditions, and to the best of our belief are sent out in perfect condition. We therefore give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter in connection with the success of the plants sold by us, and we will not be held liable in any way in cases of failure. In the event of plants sent out by us being untrue to name we shall be willing to replace them.

Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to Clarence Elliott Ltd. and crossed “& Co.”

Accounts quarterly.

Some Cultural Suggestions

WE cannot here enter upon a long discourse on the general making of rock gardens, but there are perhaps one or two points worth throwing out as suggestions.

A mistake that is frequently made is the rock garden built in the shade and drip of trees. This is, perhaps, a survival of the once popular fern and root garden. In such gloomy places some of the hardier ferns, Solomon's Seal, London Pride, and a few other such plants will live and perhaps flourish, but the majority of alpine plants will dwindle and finally die.

A rock garden should be made in a fully exposed situation, as most alpine plants enjoy as much sun as they can get. A few, such as *Ramondias* and *Haberleas*, require the shade of rocks facing north.

Owners of small gardens often give up the idea of growing alpine plants because they think a rock garden must necessarily be a large and expensive affair, and they do not know where to put it. The croquet or tennis lawn must not be encroached upon, nor the flower borders, nor the kitchen garden. A very suitable site for a rock garden, which often occurs but which is usually overlooked, is the low grass bank leading down to, or down from, the lawn. Such a bank is always tiresome to keep mown, and is of no particular beauty. Treated in a simple manner with a little rock it may easily be converted into a home for alpine plants. All that is necessary is a little knowledge and taste in the placing of the stones, and some care in selecting plants suitable for the aspect and the soil. On a hot dry bank, where grass would be a failure, many alpinists will be quite at home, and will give a blaze of flower throughout the summer.

It has often been said, quite wrongly, that the rock garden should never be near or within sight of the house. This is a fad. Whilst admitting that some rock gardens should not be within sight of anything, we maintain that a well and simply built rock garden can harmonise with more formal surroundings.

THE SCREE OR MORAINÉ GARDEN.

A great deal has been written on the subject of moraine gardens, but we think a few notes on the subject may be of help.

We dislike the name moraine as it is somewhat misleading, suggesting, as it does, an underground water flow from a glacier above. Attempts have been made with the aid of pipes, cement, old wine bottles, etc., to reproduce this glacial water flow. In practice we have found it quite unnecessary. Scree garden would seem to be a better name, as scree conditions are more easily reproduced and suit scree haunting and moraine haunting plants equally well.

How, then, to construct a scree Its size does not matter. It may cover a square foot or many square yards. Its depth should not be less than 18 inches. At the bottom should be ample rough drainage. Big stones, bricks, clinkers, anything. Then should come the 12 inch bed of scree

mixture. Too often its surface is made flat and uninteresting, whereas it should be undulated, and given as many aspects as possible. It should be held in position by rocks, and have rocks sunk in it. In fact, it should be part and parcel of the rock garden, with scree mixture substituted for soil.

The scree mixture may be made as follows: Four-fifths of limestone chips to one-fifth equal parts silver sand, leaf mould, and loam. For a few lime haters, granite, or, better still, sandstone chips may be substituted.

The advantages of the scree are its moisture retaining properties, combined with perfect drainage, free root run, and the discouragement of perambulating slugs.

THE ALPINE MEADOW.

The Alpine Meadow is not entirely a new idea. Briefly, it is a way of naturalising certain plants in rough grass in imitation of the flowered hay fields of the Alps. The Meadow may form a setting or background to the rock garden proper, or a grass orchard may be utilised.

The best time to plant is in autumn or early spring. The grass may be scythed about midsummer, by which time most of the flowers will be over. It is a fascinating form of gardening by which many a piece of rough ground may be beautified, and it is open to endless experiment.

Among our lists of Plants for Special Purposes, page 13, will be found a list of the plants offered in this Catalogue suitable for the Alpine Meadow.

THE ALPINE LAWN.

The Alpine Flower Lawn is altogether different from the Alpine Meadow, and should be treated separately. Anyone who has ever seen the tiny brilliant alpine flowers, Gentians, Pansies, Forget-me-nots, etc., studding the short alpine turf, must have longed to grow them in the same way at home. Many have tried, and all have failed. There is no known grass that will remain dwarf and fine enough in the rock garden to give the right effect. All experiments have ended in coarse tussocks smothering the alpiners out of existence.

A few years ago I hit upon an idea which solves the problem. Briefly, it is the elimination of all grass. Plant a selection of the right dwarf plants so close that they will mat together and form a turf of themselves. Already some delightful effects have been achieved, and I have found that many otherwise difficult plants are quite easy in the Alpine Lawn. *Gentiana verna*, *Primulas farinosa*, *scotica*, and *minima* are all plants which show a marked improvement. Not only do such plants grow better in the root association which the Alpine Lawn affords, but they look far more natural and beautiful grown in a happy turf-like mixture with well-chosen neighbours, than planted in dreadful isolation or segregated in mass formation.

I have found the following plants especially suitable for Alpine Lawn planting:—

Androsaces carnea and *arachnoidea*; *Anemone vernalis*; *Antennaria hyperborea* and *A. minima*; *Arabis androsace*; *Arenaria verna*; *Armeria alpina*; *Astragalus danicus*; *Bellium minutum*; *Bellis sylvestris*; *Campanula barbata*; *Dianthus arvernensis*, *neglectus*; *Douglasia vitaliana*; the smaller *Drabas*; *Erigeron leiomerus*; *Gentianas acaulis* and *verna*; *Geraniums pylzowianum* and *lancastricense*; *Globularias cordifolia* and *nana*; *Gypsophila cerastioides*; *Jasione humilis*; *Leontopodium alpinum*; *Lychnis alpina*; *Myosotis rupicola*; *Oxalis magellanica*; *Potentillas nitida* and *aurea*; *Primulas farinosa*, *minima*,

scotica, and longiflora; *Ranunculus alpestris*, *amplexicaulis*, *pyrenaeus*, and *rutaefolius*; *Raoulia glabra*; *Silene acaulis* in all its varieties; *Thymus serpyllum*; *Violas Bertolonii*, *lutea amoena*, and *gracilis* Lady Crisp.

A beginning may be made on quite a small scale. A rock bounded pocket only a foot or so across is most effective. The soil used should be on the poor side, and the surface gently rounded and undulated.—C. E.

P.S.—I reprint the above almost as it first appeared a year or two ago. I have in the meantime, however, arrived at fresh conclusions and evolved some new ideas in the matter of Alpine Lawn gardening.

I am more convinced than ever of the charm and success of the Alpine Lawn as originally conceived, yet I realise that, carried out in the concentrated form I first practised—and still practise—it is an uncommonly expensive type of planting. Nearly all the plants one uses are choice and smallish, and to get the true turfy effect one must plant thickly, using anything from thirty to fifty plants to the square foot. I have never made a big Alpine Lawn of this sort, and even apart from expense, I don't think I ever shall. They are better small. Such concentrated beauty of packed detail must be kept to definite areas, little raised rock-bound plateaux, or pockets. A very big concentrated Alpine Lawn would be akin to a stippled miniature portrait on ivory done life size. And yet on the outskirts of the rock garden proper it is good to drift off into easy turfy effects, the rocks getting fewer and farther apart, till they finally die away altogether. And here let me offer a warning. Grass turf in the rock garden among rocks is a snare. One sees it at shows, and it looks very pretty. But it is nothing but a clever exhibition trick. If you cut the grass it *looks* cut, and loses all its charm and character. If you don't cut it, it ramps, wild as a wig, and buries your rocks. And who is going to cut it, and how? Unless you are prepared to spend your days going round on hands and knees coiffing in and out among the rocks with a pair of nail scissors, don't have grass turf in your rock garden. Its only use is for gulling judges at flower shows. In that it seldom fails.

In some cases, especially with rather large rock gardens, one may let the rock cease, then a path, and beyond that make full alpine meadow. But with the small to medium sized rock garden this is not always possible or desirable. About the time that I first wrote of the Alpine Lawn garden I was experimenting with a sort of hybrid compromise between Alpine Lawn and Alpine Meadow. I think if I give a rough sketch description of a Lawn Meadow which I actually made, and which has been a real success, it will be the easiest way of explaining the idea. The lawn or flowered turf-like effect (without grass) is so delightful that one is tempted to extend it. Yet in its concentrated form, with great mixture of choice small plants, it is, for practical reasons already explained, undesirable on a large scale. In the case I now describe I had to deal with an irregular oblong of ground about eight or nine yards long, and rather less in width. At one end was the rock garden I had built of water-worn limestone. At the back, rough heather and gorse, and on the other two sides mown grass. I decided to make an Alpine Lawn *that you could walk on*. First I arranged a few half-sunken rocks, some singly, others in groups, as simply and casually as I could contrive, and then I planted the whole space with a mixed carpet of *Thymus serpyllum* in all its varieties, common wild, crimson, white and woolly, *Dryas octopetala*, *Antennaria tomentosa*, and *Raoulia glabra*. These soon ran together, mixed, fought, and settled down into a fine matted carpet. Scattered thinly through

them I put *Dianthus deltoides* and *Campanulas*—*Pusilla, linifolia*, and the common Harebell, etc. And then under the lee of the occasional half-sunken rocks I planted some of the taller meadow plants, such as *Anemone pulsatilla* and *alpina*, *Carlina acaulis*, *Geum Borisii*, St. Bruno's lily, and the stately *Gentiana lutea*. A slab also of *Gentiana acaulis*, and a scattered colony of the Native *G. Pneumonanthe*. The idea of putting these taller things close to the rocks was to give them protection from traffic. Although this lawn is not a full and busy highway, one path in the rock garden leads out on to it, and although I gave it no definite path or track, yet one can, and does, walk across it, treading freely and luxuriously on the thymes, and meeting just enough of the taller flowers to make picking one's way among them interesting, but not tiresome. A better planting this, I think, and a better finish to the rock garden than the same ground slabbed out with blinding colour and crazy paving. I hope this suggestion of a broader type of Alpine Lawn will appeal to as many amateurs as my original idea of the small concentrated lawn has done.

C. E.

GROWING ALPINES IN STONE SINKS.

For several years I have been growing alpine plants in old stone sinks, making in them both miniature rock gardens, screes or moraines, and Alpine Lawns. The experiment has been such a success, and my sink gardens have been so much admired by all who have seen them at Six Hills Nursery, and at Chelsea Show, 1923 and 1924, that I publish these notes for the benefit of intending sink gardeners.

It is a fascinating form of gardening, and is particularly successful for growing the smaller, daintier, and often more difficult alpines.

Stone sinks are not difficult to procure. They are often being taken out of old houses and replaced by porcelain, and may be found in builders' yards and bought quite reasonably, though it is to be feared that the price will soar as their garden value becomes known. In some parts of the country old stone pig-troughs are to be had, and are splendid. Glazed earthenware and concrete troughs should be avoided. The troughs and sinks may be stood on low terrace walls or may be raised on little low brick piers. The sinks, particularly, which are low and broad should always be raised off the ground. Always they should be in a sunny spot, and as they are one of the most intimate of all forms of gardening they should be kept near the house. There must, of course, be a hole for drainage, plenty of rough crocks, and then soil according to taste as in an ordinary rock garden. A few small rocks may be arranged in the form of a simple rock garden. Trailing Pinks, *Dryas*, and similar plants may trail over the sides of the sink. Or the soil may be made to undulate with perhaps only a single outcropping rock for the sake of interest, and planted thick with tiny carpeting plants to give the effect of an Alpine Lawn. An article dealing fully with gardening in stone sinks appeared in *The Garden*, January 30th, 1926. Copies could no doubt be obtained from the publishers, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

IMPORTANT

Planting Alpines in Summer

The idea that Alpines should only be planted in Spring and Autumn is a mistaken one, and all too prevalent. We grow almost all our Alpines specially in pots so that they may be safely planted even in the height of Summer. During dry hot weather they should be thoroughly watered, and if this is done the complete perfect roots of our pot-grown Alpines quickly take hold of the warm moist soil. We strongly recommend Summer planting, especially for the filling up of gaps. The Summer months are also excellent for rock garden construction.

CHILDREN'S GARDEN COMPETITION

We draw special attention to our great Children's Garden Competition with fifteen prizes of garden tools. Full particulars sent on application. Entries may be made up to the end of May or early June.

Lists of Plants for Special Purposes

List of Alpine and Rock Plants for Shade

Anemone Angulosa
 " Hepatica and varieties
 " sylvestris
 Astilbe simplicifolia

Cardamine trifolia
 Cyclamen
 Cypripedium

Daphne blagayana

Erica carnea
 Euonymus radicans kewensis

Gaultheria procumbens
 Gentiana asclepiadea

Hacquetia epipactis
 Hutchinsia alpina

Iberis Little Gem
 " Snowflake
 " White Spire

Linnaea borealis

Maianthemum Convallaria

Omphalodes cornifolia
 " verna
 Oxalis enneaphylla
 " magellanica

Potentilla ambigua
 Primula auricula. Old Yellow Dusty Miller
 " denticulata
 " japonica
 " Juliae
 " pulverulenta
 Pyrola rotundifolia

Ramondia pyrenaica
 Sanguinaria canadensis
 Saxifraga Mossy varieties
 " cuniefolia
 " tenella
 " primuloides

Tiarella cordifolia
 Trillium grandiflorum

Viola cornuta

List of Alpine Meadow Plants

Aconitum
 Anthemis cupaniana
 Anthericum
 Asphodeline lutea
 Aster subcoeruleus

Campanula persicifolia

Geranium Endressi
 " sanguineum album
 Geum rivale Guildford variety
 " Heldreichii

Incarvillea Delavayi
 Iris siberica and varieties
 Paeony europaeus varieties
 Prunella grandiflora

Ranunculus acris plenus
 " speciosus plenus

Salvia pratensis
 Saxifraga granulata fl. pl.

Trollius europaeus varieties
 Viola cornuta

List of Alpine Plants with Scented Leaves or Flowers

Alyssum saxatile	Menthella Requieni
Androsace arachnoidea superba	Micromeria corsica
Aquilegia viridiflora	„ Douglasii
Calamintha alpina	Onosma echioides
Cheiranthus (all)	Oreganum pulchrum
Cypripedium calceolus	Oxalis enneaphylla
Daphne (all)	Phlox Douglasi
Dianthus caesius	Primula Auricula varieties
„ petraeus plenus	„ marginata
Draba pyrenaica	„ pubescens varieties
Geranium macrorrhizum	„ Sikkimensis
Iris graminea	Pyrola rotundifolia
„ reticulata	Sisyrinchium filifolium
„ stylosa	Thymus (all)
Linnaea borealis	Veronica cupressoides

N.B.—“All” refers to the kinds mentioned in this catalogue.

List of Late Flowering Alpine and Rock Plants

We think this list will help amateurs to keep their rock gardens bright from July onwards after the first glorious flush of May and June is over.

Acaena microphylla	Gentiana lagodechiana
Achillea Lewisi	„ Pneumonanthe
Androsace lanuginosa	„ septemfida
Buddleia nanhoensis	„ sino-ornata
Campanula excisa	Geranium R. Prichard
„ Halli	Geum Borisii
„ pusilla varieties	Hypericum reptans
„ R. B. Loder	Lychnis Lagascae
„ Waldsteiniana	Margyricarpus setosus (berries autumn)
„ Zoysii	Mimulus Lewisi alba
Carlina acaulis	Nierembergia rivularis
Chrysogonum virginianum	Oenothera missouriensis
Colchicum speciosum	Oreganum pulchrum
Cyclamen europaeum	Oxalis lobata
„ neapolitanum	Plumbago Larpentae
Dianthus barbatus fl. pl.	Polygonum affine
„ deltoides varieties	„ Vaccinifolium
Dracocephalum (all)	Potentilla fruticosa varieties
Epilobium obcordatum	„ nepalensis Willmottae
Euonymus sp. F308 (berries autumn)	Saxifraga aizoides varieties
Fuchsia pumila	Scabiosa graminifolia
Gentiana asclepiadea	„ Pterocephala
„ „ alba	Schizotylis Mrs. Hegarty
„ Farreri	Scutellaria indica japonica

List of Late Flowering Alpine and Rock Plants—*continued*.

Sedum kamtschaticum	Teucrium Chamædrys
„ Lydium	Tropaeolum speciosum
„ oreganum	
„ pulchellum	Veronica Autumn Glory
„ spathulifolium	„ Bowlies Hybrid
„ sulphureum	
Silene Schafta	Zauchneria californica mexicana
Sparaxis pulcherrima	Zepheranthes candida

List of Plants with Blue Flowers, Alpine and Herbaceous

In this list by blue we mean blue, powder blue, sapphire blue, not violets and mauves.

Anchusa (all)	Linum perenne
Hepaticas	„ narbonense
Aquilegia coerulea	Lithospermum intermedium
„ glandulosa	„ prostratum
	„ „ Heavenly Blue
Cynoglossum amabile	Myosotis Rehsteineri
Delphinium (except those that aren't)	
Gentiana acaulis	Omphalodes cornifolia
„ bavarica	„ verna
„ brachyphylla	
„ Farreri	Plumbago Larpentae
„ lagodechiana	
„ Pneumonanthe	Veronica filicaulis
„ septemfida	„ gentianoides
„ sino-ornata	„ incana
„ verna	„ Teucrium-dubia

See also in our Seed List:—

Commelina coelestis	Myosotis Ruth Fischer
Cyanus minor (Cornflower)	„ Royal Blue
Delphinium Azure Fairy	Nigella Miss Jekyll
„ Blue Butterfly	Phacelia campanularia

List of Plants for Wall Gardens

Acantholimon glumaceum	Armeria (all)
Achilleas (all)	Artemisia canescens
Aethionema (all)	„ vallesiaca
Alyssum saxatile	Asperula suberosa
„ spinosum	Aubrietia (all)
Androsace foliosa	
„ lanuginosa	Calamintha alpina
„ sarmentosa	Campanula carpatica
„ „ Chumbyi	„ garganica
Anthemis cupaniana	„ portenschlagiana
Arenaria juniperina	„ pusilla and varieties
„ montana	„ Warleyensis
„ purpurascens	Cerastium (all)

List of Plants for Wall Gardens—*continued.*

Cheiranthus (all)	Pentstemon (all)
Cotoneaster humifusa	Phlox Douglasii
Cotyledon (both)	" subulata varieties
	Polygonum affine
Dianthus (all)	" Vaccinifolium
Draba (all)	Potentilla Willmottae
Dryas octopetala	Primula auricula Old Yellow Dusty Miller
	" marginata
Erinus (both)	" pedemontana
Erodium (all)	" pubescens varieties
	Ramondia pyrenaica (North)
Genista (all the dwarfs)	Saponaria ocymoides
Geranium Endressii	Saxifraga. All silver varieties
" R. Prichard	" apiculata
" sanguineum lancastrisense	" " alba
Gypsophila cerastioides	" Elizabethae
" repens	" Haagei
" " rosea	" Mossy all varieties (North)
Helianthemum (all)	Scabiosa graminifolia
Helichrysum bellidioides	" Pteroccephala
Hutchinsia alpina	Sedums, all, especially spathulifolium
Hypericum (all)	purpureum
	Sempervivums (all)
Iberis (all)	Silene acaulis and varieties
Lewisia (all)	
Linum (all)	Thymus (all)
Lithospermum (all)	Tunica Saxifraga
	Veronica cineria
Micromeria (both)	" Bidwillii varieties
Oenothera (both)	" Teucrium dubia
Omphalodes cornifolia	Viola cornuta
Ononis fruticosa	" gracilis and varieties
Onosma echioides	Zauschneria californica mexicana
Oreganum pulchrum	

N.B.—"All" and "both" refer to the kinds mentioned in this catalogue.

List of Scree or Moraine Plants

Allium Purdomi	Leontopodium alpinum
Androsace arachnoidea superba	Linaria alpina
" glacialis (if you can get it)	
" lactea	Omphalodes Lucilliae
Anemone vernalis	
Arabis Kellereri	Papaver alpinum
Armeria caespitosa	Pentstemon Davidsoni
Asperula suberosa	" cristatus
	Potentilla nitida
Campanula arvatica	" " alba
" excisa	
" Waldsteiniana	Raoulia australis
" Zoisii	
Dianthus alpinus	Saxifraga. Any of the choicer Kabschia
Douglasia vitaliana	and Englerias
Draba dedeana	" oppositifolia varieties
" imbricata	Scutellaria indica japonica
" Pyrenaica	Silene acaulis and varieties
Gentiana brachyphylla	Wahlenbergia serpyllifolia major
" verna	" pumilio

List of Silver and Grey Leaved Plants

<i>Achillea argentea</i>	<i>Nepeta Mussini</i>
" Huteri	
" Kellereri	<i>Potentilla nitida</i>
" umbellata	<i>Primula Auricula.</i> Old Red Dusty Miller
<i>Aethionema armenum</i>	
" iberideum	<i>Raoulia australis</i>
<i>Alyssum spinosum</i>	
<i>Androsace lanuginosa</i>	<i>Santolina Chamaecyparissus</i>
" sarmentosa	<i>Saxifraga aizoon</i> , all varieties
" " Chumbyi	" cochlearis
<i>Antennarias</i>	" Burnatii
<i>Anthemis Aizoon</i>	" Cecil Davies
<i>Artemisia canescens</i>	" Esther
" frigida	" Dr. Ramsay
" lanata pedemontana	" lingulata varieties
" ludoviciana gnaphalioides	" longifolia
" spicata	" paradoxa
" vallesiaca	<i>Scabiosa graminifolia</i>
<i>Asperula suberosa</i>	<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>
	" hispanicum minus
<i>Cerastium alpinum lanatum</i>	" spathulifolium
<i>Dianthus caesius</i>	<i>Sempervivum arachnoideum</i>
<i>Erodium chrysanthum</i>	<i>Senecio Grayi</i>
	<i>Stachys lanata</i>
<i>Festuca glauca</i>	
<i>Helianthemum croftianum</i>	<i>Tanacetum Herderi</i>
" praecox	<i>Thymus serpyllum lanuginosus</i>
" rhodanthe carneum	" citriodorus Silver Queen
<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	
	<i>Veronica cinerea</i>
	" incana

List of Paving Plants

<i>Acaena</i> (both)	<i>Dianthus deltoides</i> and varieties
<i>Achillea argentea</i>	<i>Douglasia vitaliana</i>
" Lewisii	<i>Draba pyrenaica</i>
" rupestris	
" tomentosa	<i>Erinus alpinus</i> and <i>albus</i>
<i>Antennarias</i> (all)	
<i>Arenaria balearica</i>	<i>Frankenia laevis</i>
" purpurascens	
" tetraquetra	<i>Gentiana verna</i>
" verna	<i>Geranium pylzowianum</i>
<i>Asperula Gussoni</i>	<i>Gypsophila cerastioides</i>
	" repens
<i>Bellium minutum</i>	
	<i>Herniaria glabra</i>
<i>Calamintha alpina</i>	<i>Hydrocotyle microphylla</i>
<i>Campanula pusilla</i> and varieties	
" pulla	
<i>Claytonia australis</i>	
<i>Cotula</i> (both)	<i>Linaria alpina</i>

List of Paving Plants—*continued.*

Mazus Pumilio	Sedum acre
" radicans	" album chloroticum
" reptans	" " murale
Menthella Requiemi	" dasyphyllum
Muehlenbeckia nana	" hispanicum minus
	" Lydium
Nierembergia rivularis	" rupestris
	" sexangulare
Oxalis magellanica	Silene acaulis and varieties
	Silene alpestris
	" Schafta
Raoulia australis	Thymus serpyllum and varieties
" glabra	" Herba-barona
	Tunica Saxifraga
Sagina glabra	Veronica filicaulis
Samolus repens	" repens
Saxifraga aizoon baldensis	" Teucrium dubia
" apiculata and alba	Viola blanda
" Elizabethae	
" Haagei	

List of Plants for the Very Front of the
Herbaceous Border and for Edgings

Achillea argentea	Dianthus Napoleon III
" tomentosa	" petraeus plenus
" umbellata	Dracocephalum (all)
Aethionema iberideum	
Alyssum saxatile and varieties	Festuca glauca
Anemone Pulsatilla	Gentiana acaulis
Anthemis cupaniana	" septemfida
Arenaria montana	Geranium Endressi
Armeria Cephalotes	" macrorrhizum
" " Bees Ruby	" sanguineum lancastriense
" maritima all varieties	Geum Borisii
Artemisia canescens	Gypsophila repens
" ludoviciana gnaphalioides	" " rosea
" spicata	
Aster alpinus Elliott's variety	Helianthemums (all)
" subcoeruleus	Helichrysum bellidioides
Aubrietias (all)	Hypericum olympicum
Calamintha alpina	Iberis (all)
Campanula carpatica and varieties	Iris pumila varieties
" portenschlagiana	" rubro marginata
Cheiranthus (all)	
Chrysogonum virginianum	Linum (all)
Colchicum speciosum	Lithospermum prostratum
Colyledon simplicifolia	" " Heavenly Blue
	Lychnis viscaria splendens plena
Daphne Cneorum	
Dianthus barbatus fl. pl.	Mimulus cupreus Coronation
" caesius	
" Ella	Nepeta Mussini

List of Edging Plants, etc.—*continued.*

Oenothera (both)	Saxifraga, mossy, all varieties
Onosma echioides	Sedum Kamtschaticum and variegatum
	Stachys lanata
Pentstemon Menziesii Scouleri	
Plumbago Larpentae	Thymus (all)
Polygonum affine	Tiarella cordifolia
Potentilla Willmottae	Trollius pumilus
Primula auricula Old Red Dusty Miller	Tunica Saxifraga
" " " Yellow Dusty Miller	
" Juliae	Veronica Bidwillii varieties
Saponaria ocymoides	" cinerea
Saxifraga aizoon varieties	" corymbosa
" cotyledon varieties	" incana
" lingulata Alberti	" salicornioides aurea
" apiculata and alba	" Teucrium dubia
" Elizabethae	Viola Blue Stone
" Haagei	" corata
	" gracilis and varieties

N.B.—“All” refers to kinds mentioned in this catalogue.

Collections of Alpine and Rock Plants

Although we have given much thought to making the descriptions in our general catalogue accurate and just, we realise that even for gardeners with a fairly good knowledge of hardy plants, the task of making selections is difficult. In such brief descriptions it is impossible to give a fair idea of a plant's beauties, its difficulties, its foibles and requirements, and its all-round garden value.

For the use, therefore, of beginners as well as for more experienced gardeners, we have compiled the following collections. Our aim has been to make each collection the choicest, the most ideal, and the most generally useful thing of its kind possible. Every plant individually, and each collection as a whole, has been carefully weighed and thought out from every point of view.

We would suggest that these collections will make delightful CHRISTMAS and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. A card or letter from the giver can be enclosed to send with the order.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The selection of these collections must be left entirely to us, and we cannot undertake to answer enquiries as to what particular varieties any collection may contain.

Special Value Collections of Choice Plants for Various Purposes

THE "A" COLLECTIONS, ALPINES.

The twelve varieties in the "A" Collection form an ideal nucleus for a small rock garden, and are our idea of what should be the first essential ground-work plants in any rock garden, large or small.

Collection "A" 1.	1 each of	12 varieties	..	..	..	..	..	..	5/-
" " "A" 2.	2	" 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	9/-
" " "A" 3.	3	" 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	13/-

THE "B" COLLECTIONS.

The varieties in the "B" Collection are an advance on the last. All are of great beauty and interest.

Collection "B" 1.	1 each of	12 varieties	..	..	..	..	..	..	7/6
" " "B" 2.	2	" 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	14/-
" " "B" 3.	3	" 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	19/6

THE "C" COLLECTIONS.

These are particularly choice collections and contain some grand varieties of great beauty and rarity.

Collection "C" 1.	1 each of	12 varieties	..	..	..	..	..	..	10/-
" " "C" 2.	2	" 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	18/-
" " "C" 3.	3	" 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	26/-

THE "D" COLLECTIONS.

The "D" Collections contain some of our choicest and rarest novelties and are a really very splendid selection. No one need fear sending them as a present even to the most finished rock garden.

Collection "D" 1.	1 each of 12 varieties	..	..	..	..	18/-
" "D" 2.	2 " 12 "	..	..	..	..	34/-
" "D" 3.	3 " 12 "	..	..	..	..	48/-

THE "E" COLLECTIONS.

A fine collection well adapted for medium-sized rock gardens, and containing many standard varieties.

Collection "E" 1.	1 each of 25 varieties	..	..	..	..	12/-
" "E" 2.	2 " 25 "	..	..	..	..	22/-
" "E" 3.	3 " 25 "	..	..	..	..	30/-

THE "F" COLLECTION.

The hundred best alpins. All the standard sorts.

1 each of 100 varieties	60/-
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PLANTS FOR THE SCREE (OR MORAINE).

Collection "G."	1 each of 12 varieties	12/-
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This little collection contains some choice scree plants of great beauty.

PLANTS FOR WALL GARDENS.

Collection "H."	1 each of 12 varieties	6/-
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PLANTS FOR PAVED WALKS AND ROCK GARDEN PATHS.

Collection "I."	1 each of 12 varieties	6/-
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ROCK PLANTS FOR SHADE.

Collection "J."	1 each of 12 varieties	10/-
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DWARF CAMPANULAS FOR THE ROCK GARDEN.

Collection "K."	1 each of 12 varieties	7/6
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SILVER SAXIFRAGES.

Collection "L."	1 each of 12 varieties	6/-
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MOSSY SAXIFRAGES.

Collection "M."	1 each of 12 varieties	5/-
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KABSCHIA SAXIFRAGES.

Collection "N."	1 each of 12 varieties	7/6
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AUBRIETIAS.

Collection "O."	1 each of 12 varieties	6/-
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HELIANTHEMUMS (ROCK ROSES)

Collection "P."	1 each of 12 varieties	5/-
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ALPINE LAWN PLANTS

Collection "Q" 1.	1 each of 12 varieties	12/-
.. "Q" 2.	2 .. 12	22/-
.. "Q" 3.	3 .. 12	34/-

COLLECTION OF PLANTS FOR SINK OR STONE TROUGH GARDENS.

Collection "W" 1.	Collection of 12 choice dwarf alpine for sink garden, in 12 varieties	..	..	..	..	15/-
.. "W" 2.	Collection of 24 choice dwarf alpine for sink garden, in 24 varieties	..	..	..	..	28/-
.. "W" 3.	Collection of 36 choice dwarf alpine for sink garden, in 36 varieties	..	..	..	..	42/-

PLANTS FOR CHILDREN'S GARDENS.

Collection "X."	This collection contains 12 beautiful and easily grown herbaceous plants, all distinct and specially chosen as being suitable for children's gardens	5/-
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(See also our collection of seeds for children's gardens and our **CHILDREN'S GARDEN COMPETITION** in our Seed Catalogue, sent free on application.)

COLLECTIONS OF HERBACEOUS PLANTS

"R."	Asters (Michaelmas Daisies)	12 magnificent varieties	..	..	7/6
"S."	Delphiniums	12 choice varieties	..	..	21/-
"T."	Flag Irises	12 splendid varieties	..	..	7/6
"U."	Paeonies, Chinese Double	12 grand varieties	..	..	7/6
"V."	Phloxes (Border)	12 superb varieties	..	..	7/6

We shall be happy to make up special carefully selected collections of rock or herbaceous plants for any purpose, giving extra value when the selection is left to us.

Scree and other Special Soils

(By goods train, carriage forward.)

Composts.	Our special potting mixture for alpine : per bushel, 2/6 ; 2 bushels, 4/-
Scree Soil.	Our special limestone scree mixture : per bushel, 2/6 ; 2 bushels, 4/-
Pure Limestone Chips	for Scree and general top dressing : per bushel, 2/6 ; 2 bushels, 4/-
Granite Scree.	Our special granite scree mixture : per bushel, 2/6 ; 2 bushels, 4/-
Pure Granite Chips :	per bushel, 2/6 ; 2 bushels, 4/-
Peat.	Brown fibrous : per bushel, 2/6 ; 2 bushels, 4/-
Sand.	Best silver : per bushel, 2/6 ; 2 bushels, 4/-
Leaf Mould.	Finest well-rotted leaf mould : per bushel, 2/6 ; 2 bushels, 4/-
Stone.	For rock gardens, <i>see page 4.</i>

Special soil for *Gentiana acaulis*, per bushel, 2/6. *See page 40.*

Sacks charged 1/- each, and will hold one bushel.

List of Novelties and Plants of Special Interest

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General List of Alpine and Rock Plants

N.B.—Novelties and Plants of special merit printed in heavy type and marked thus **●**

ACAENA (*New Zealand Bur.*), *Rosaceae*.

	Useful but invasive carpeters.	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Dos.</i>
<i>inermis</i> .	Bronze-grey leaves. 1 inch	6d.	5/-
<i>microphylla</i> (<i>syn. Novas-Zelandae</i>).	Studs the ground with stemless crimson hedgehog flowers in late Summer. 1 inch ..	6d.	5/-

ACANTHOLIMON (*Prickly Thrift*), *Plumbaginaceae*.

<i>glumaceum</i> .	Spiny cushions, rosy flower spikes. Full sun. 4 to 5 inches. June	1/-	10/-
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ACHILLEA (*Milfoil or Yarrow*), *Compositae*.

<i>argentea</i> .	Silvery cushions, snowy flowers. 4 inches. May-June ..	9d.	7/6
<i>heteri</i> .	Feathery silver leaves. Dainty white flowers. 4 inches. May-June	9d.	7/6
Kellereri .	Long narrow silver leaves, a fine plant. White. 6 inches. May-June	9d.	7/6
●LEWISIL .	Charming dwarf hybrid, soft sulphur-yellow flower heads, seldom out of flower. Exquisite when grown with <i>Campanula pusilla</i> Miss Willmott. 4 to 5 inches ..	9d.	7/6
<i>rupestris</i> .	Aromatic, dwarf white, one of the best. 4 inches. May-June ..	6d.	5/-
<i>tomentosa</i> .	Invaluable golden carpeter. 6 inches. May-June ..	6d.	5/-
<i>umbellata</i> .	A larger version of <i>argentea</i>	6d.	5/-
<i>Wilczekii</i> .	A bold handsome species, silver, saw-edged leaves, and white flower heads. 9 inches. May-June	9d.	7/6

AETHIONEMA, *Cruciferae*.

Choice tiny shrublets for fullest sun.

<i>armenum</i> .	Blue grey leaves, soft pink flowers. 6 inches. June ..	1/-	10/-
<i>cordifolium</i> .	A rare dainty dwarf species, deep pink. June	1/6	15/-
<i>grandiflorum</i> .	A forest of long spikes of warm deep rose. The true plant. Magnificent. 9 to 12 inches. June-July ..	1/6	15/-
<i>iberideum</i> .	Leaves grey, flowers white. Earliest Spring. 4 to 5 inches	6d.	5/-
Warley Hybrid.	An invaluable plant. Warm rose. 6 inches. May-June	1/-	10/-

ALLIUM, *Liliaceae*.

<i>chrysanthum</i> .	A quaint golden garlic from China. 6 inches. June ..	1/-	10/-
●CYANEUM .	A charming dwarf blue species. 4 to 5 inches. July ..	1/-	10/-
<i>pedemontanum</i> (<i>Syn. narcissiflorum</i>).	Perhaps the prettiest of the whole race, nodding heads of large delicate pink flowers, 6 inches. June	9d.	7/6
Purdomi .	A tiny fairy species with powder blue heads. 3 inches. June	3/6	—
<i>sp. Tibet</i> .	A delightful plant with showy lilac heads, 6 inches. May-June	1/6	15/-

ALPINE PLANTS

		Each.	Doz.
ALYSSUM (<i>Madwort</i>), <i>Cruciferae</i>.			
saxatile	(<i>Gold dust</i>). A cloth of gold in May. 9 inches	6d.	5/-
..	citrinum. A sulphur coloured edition of the last. 9 inches ..	6d.	5/-
..	fl. pl. Double golden flowers lasting well. 9 inches. May ..	9d.	7/6
spinosum.	Silver wiry cushions. Clouded with palest pink flowers. 6 to 9 inches. June	1/-	10/-
tortuosum.	Densely compact and neat, ash-grey foliage and golden-yellow flowers. Rare. 1 inch. June	2/6	—
ANDROSACE (<i>Rock Jasmine</i>), <i>Primulaceae</i>.			
Choice exquisite alpine in gritty soil in full sun.			
arachnoidea.	Delightful scree species, silky rosettes and heads of white fragrant flowers. 1 inch. May	1/6	15/-
ARACHNOIDEA	SUPERBA. A superb form which I picked out some years ago. Stronger rosettes and much larger flowers than the type. Scree or alpine house.—C. E. 1 inch. May-June	2/6	—
carnea, var.	Halleri. A distinct and very fine form, spreading green rosettes, and handsome pale pink flower heads. Easy in scree. 2 inches. May	2/6	—
.. var.	Laggeri. One of the easiest and most attractive of an attractive family. Green moss-like tufts and little heads of rosy flowers. 1 inch. May	2/6	—
Chumbyi (<i>see Sarmentosa Chumbyi</i>).			
foliosa of gardens (<i>see strigilosa</i>).			
geranifolia.	Unlike anything else in the family. The numerous strawberry-like runners produce green velvety geranium-like leaves and little heads of bright pink flowers. Peat. 3 inches. May-June	2/6	—
glacialis.	We sometimes have live plants of this	3/6	—
lactea.	A charming little species and easy to manage. Glossy green foliage and wiry upright stems carrying umbels of pure white flowers. Summer. 4 inches	2/6	—
lanuginosa.	A satisfactory and exquisite silky trailer. Heads of rosy lilac flowers in late summer. 1 to 2 inches	1/6	15/-
..	Leichtlini (<i>oculata</i>). Lovely white variety of the last ..	1/6	15/-
sarmentosa.	Large silky rosettes, pale pink flower heads. Easy and very beautiful. 3 to 4 inches. June	1/-	10/-
..	Chumbyi. Smaller, compacter and deeper pink	9d.	7/6
SP. CHINA.	A pretty dwarf species from China with carmine flowers. Easy to manage. Not yet named. 2 inches. June ..	5/-	—
strigilosa.	Strong growing species with large pink flower heads and velvet auricula-like leaves. 4 to 5 inches. June-July	2/6	—
vitaliana (<i>see Douglasii</i>).			
ANEMONE (<i>Wind Flower</i>), <i>Ranunculaceae</i>.			
alpina.	A glorious alpine meadow species, huge white flowers with blue-grey reverse. 2 feet. May	2/6	—
..	sulphurea. Lovely soft yellow variety of the last. Small pot plants	1/6	15/-
angulosa	(<i>Hepatica</i>). The big blue <i>Hepatica</i> of early Spring. 4 inches	1/-	10/-
..	lilacina grandiflora. Choice lilac variety	1/6	15/-
Hepatica	(<i>triloba</i>). The smaller blue <i>Hepatica</i> . Charming old-world flowers of earliest Spring. 3 inches	9d.	7/6
..	ALBA PLENA. The extremely rare old double white <i>Hepatica</i> which we are very pleased to be able to offer ..	3/6	—
..	rubra fl. pl. Double pink	1/6	15/-

ALPINE PLANTS

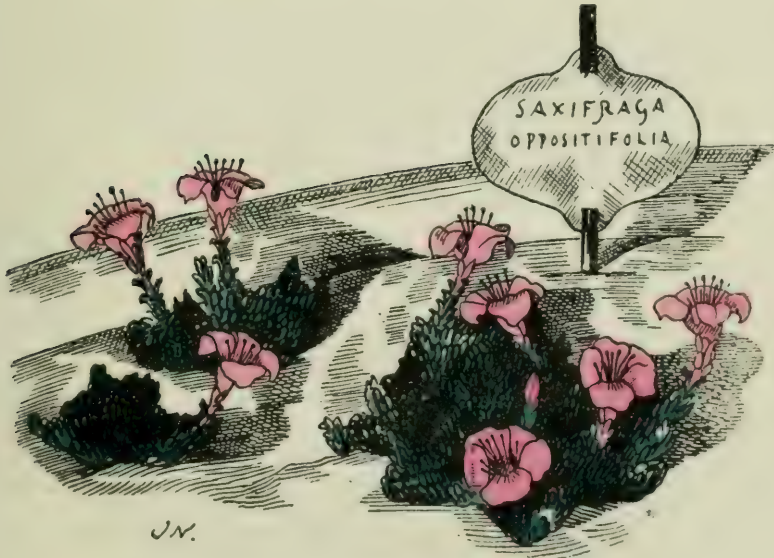
	Each.	Doz.
ANEMONE—continued		
● MAGELLANICA . GIANT FORM. Name open to doubt; to all intents and purposes a large pale yellow edition of <i>A. magellanica</i> . A very fine plant. 12 inches. June	1/6	15/-
<i>Pulsatilla</i> (<i>Pasquo Flower</i>). Rare and beautiful British native. Large purple blossoms, silky outside, filled with golden anthers. April and May. 6 to 9 inches	9d.	7/6
● " MRS. VAN DER ELST . A very lovely and rare variety with clear shell pink blossoms	5/-	—
● RUPICOLA . A rare Chinese species with large solid white flowers and rich glossy green leaves. June. 4 inches	5/-	—
<i>sylvestris</i> . <i>Snowdrop Anemone</i> , and very well named too; with its nodding pearl-white blossoms. 9 to 12 inches. May	9d.	7/6
<i>vernalis</i> . Exquisite dwarf high alpine species. Huge white flowers, opal-grey outside, covered with tawny silk. Scree or Alpine Lawn. Early Spring. 3 inches	1/6	15/-
ANTENNARIA (<i>Cudweed</i>), <i>Compositae</i>.		
<i>dioica hyperborea</i> . Dwarf silvery carpeter. Excellent for matting in the Alpine Lawn. Dainty pink everlasting flowers. 1 inch. June	9d.	7/6
" <i>tomentosa</i> . Larger than the last, white flowers. 3 inches	6d.	5/-
● " MINIMA . A tiny close growing variety. Excellent for Alpine Lawn. ½ inch	1/6	15/-
ANTHEMIS (<i>Camomile</i>), <i>Compositae</i>.		
<i>cupaniana</i> . A refined and beautiful mountain daisy with a long Summer flowering period. 12 inches	9d.	7/6
AQUILEGIA (<i>Columbine</i>), <i>Ranunculaceae</i>.		
● ALPINA . The true plant. Collected last year. Enormous rich sapphire blossoms. 18 inches. May-June	5/-	—
<i>coerulea</i> (true). The glorious long spurred blue and white Rocky Mountain Columbine. 18 inches. June	1/-	10/-
<i>scalcarata</i> . A quaint spurless chocolate flowered oriental species. 9 inches. June	1/6	15/-
● GLANDULOSA (<i>jucunda</i>) . The most sumptuous of all Columbines, huge spreading sapphire blooms with white centres. Enjoys sweet rich loam. May. 18 inches. Our experience is that success is only obtained by planting quite small and young plants. Our policy in supplying small plants has been much misunderstood, but we persist in it	1/-	10/-
<i>flabellata</i> . A dwarf ivory-white Japanese species. 6 inches. May-June	1/-	10/-
<i>Reuterii</i> . A very beautiful dwarf edition of alpina. 12 inches. June	2/6	—
<i>viridiflora</i> . A rare dwarf species, in frumpy browns and greens, fragrant. 6 inches. May	2/6	—
ARABIS (<i>Rockcress</i>), <i>Cruciferae</i>.		
<i>albida</i> . Common White Arabis. Pretty but too common to sell. Best begged from a neighbour.		
" <i>fl. pl.</i> Double White Arabis. Again better begged than bought.		
<i>Kellereri</i> . A fairy-like dwarf hybrid. White. Choice. 1 inch. April	9d.	7/6
<i>Sturii</i> . Glossy, interesting and uncommon. White. 3 inches. April	9d.	7/6
ARETIA (<i>see Douglasta</i>).		
ARENARIA (<i>Sandwort</i>), <i>Caryophyllaceae</i>.		
<i>balearica</i> . An emerald mantle for shady rocks. Myriads of white, fairy, star-like flowers. ½ inch. May	6d.	5/-
<i>caespitosa</i> (<i>see Sagina</i>).		

ALPINE PLANTS

	Each.	Doz.
ARENARIA—continued.		
<i>laricifolia</i> . Very pretty species, sheaves of white flowers. 4 inches. May	6d.	5/-
<i>montana</i> . One of the best of all alpine. Trailing masses of immense snow-white flowers. 6 inches. June	9d.	7/6
<i>purpurascens</i> . Choice species for scree. Charming lilac flowers. 3 inches. May	9d.	7/6
<i>tetraquetra</i> . As quaint as its name, dwarf, tufted, white flowers. 1 inch. May	9d.	7/6
• VERNA . Rare British native, close emerald cushions, tiny white fairy flowers. One of the best plants for Alpine Lawn. $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. May	1/-	10/-
ARMERIA (Thrift), Plumbaginaceae.		
<i>alpina</i> . The unique dwarf form of this rare high alpine. Almost stemless pink flower heads. 1 inch. June	1/6	15/-
<i>caespitosa</i> . Close round hummocks studded with stemless pale pink flower heads. Rare. $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. May	1/6	15/-
<i>Cephalotes (latifolia)</i> . The giant thriit. Silvery pink. 18 inches. July	6d.	5/-
" Bee's Ruby . A splendid form with rich warm rose pink flowers	1/-	10/-
<i>maritima alba</i> . The white Sea Pink. Excellent for edging. 4 inches. June	6d.	5/-
• SIX HILLS HYBRID . An interesting attractive hybrid of <i>caespitosa</i> which originated at Six Hills Nursery, dwarf and compact, with large soft rose-pink flowers. 2 to 3 inches. May..	1/6	15/-
• VINDICTIVE . The best red, superb deep crimson, seldom out of flower. Discovered by us in a cottage garden. 6 inches. June	1/-	10/-
<i>Thriffs make excellent edging plants, and planted broadly in mixture give a charming effect in the rock-garden.</i>		
ARNICA (Compositae).		
<i>montana</i> . A beautiful and typical alpine with large daisy flowers of rich soft gold. Enjoys peat. 9 inches. June	1/6	15/-
ARTEMISIA (Wormwood), Compositae.		
<i>canescens</i> . A cloud of silver filigree. 12 to 18 inches	1/-	10/-
<i>frigida</i> . A twelve inch bush of brilliant silver lace	1/-	10/-
<i>lanata pedemontana</i> . Prostrate, neat, and brilliantly silver. 2 to 3 inches.. .. .	1/6	15/-
<i>ludoviciana gnaphalioides</i> . Like a twelve-inch silvery withy bed ..	6d.	5/-
<i>spicata</i> . Graceful silvery growth. 12 inches	6d.	5/-
<i>vallesiaca</i> . Graceful shining silvery bushlet. 18 inches	2/6	—
ASPERULA, Rubiaceae.		
<i>Gussonii (nitida)</i> . Touseled mossy cushions, studded with pink trumpets. Hot dry positions or scree. 1 inch. May ..	9d.	7/6
<i>suberosa</i> . A tuft of silver fluff with rosy trumpet flowers. Scree or alpine house. 2 inches. June	2/6	—
ASTER (Starwort), Compositae.		
• ALPINUS . ELLIOTT'S VARIETY . A superb form with giant flowers which I collected at Mont Cenis.—C. E. 6 inches. June	1/-	10/-
<i>subcoeruleus</i> . A glorious Himalayan development of <i>alpinus</i> . Rich violet with deep orange centre. 9 inches. June.. ..	1/-	10/-
ASTILBE, Saxifragaceae.		
<i>simplicifolia</i> . A dainty dwarf "Spiræa," creamy pink flowers and bronzy foliage. 6 inches. July	1/6	15/-



Campanula pusilla miranda



Saxifraga oppositifolia splendens

ALPINE PLANTS

	Each.	Doz.
ASTRAGALUS (<i>Milk Vetch</i>), <i>Leguminosae</i> .		
danicus albus. A pretty white variety of the British native. Honey-scented clover heads. 4 inches. June	9d.	7/6
AUBRIETIA , <i>Cruciferae</i> .		
Brilliant trailers for rock or wall garden and border edgings.		
● CARNIVAL . Very large solid flowers of the most intense and brilliant violet-purple that we have yet seen. A new Six Hills introduction of great merit		
Daybreak. Delicate rosy lilac	1/6	15/-
Dr. Mules. Intense deep purple. An old variety but still one of the best	1/-	10/-
Duke of Richmond. Rich purple	9d.	7/6
J. S. Baker. Purple with white eye	1/-	10/-
Lavender. Luminous lavender blue, very large	6d.	5/-
Leichtlini. Rich crimson	1/-	10/-
Prichards Al. Purple, white eye	6d.	5/-
taurica. Dwarf and compact. Light lavender	6d.	5/-
variegata aurea. Golden foliage. Brilliant in Winter	6d.	5/-
● VINDICTIVE . Immense blossoms of barbaric crimson. A Six Hills introduction of great merit		
Violet Queen. Rich purple counterpart of Vindictive	1/-	10/-
	6d.	5/-
AZORELLA , <i>Umbelliferae</i> .		
pedunculata. An extremely interesting cushion plant from the Falklands; forms apple green bummocks. Rare. ½ inch		
	2/6	—
BELLIS (<i>Daisy</i>), <i>Compositae</i> .		
rotundifolia coerulescens. A very charming rock plant. In effect a lavender blue Daisy. 3 inches. May-June		
sylvestris (of gardens). The true <i>Bellis sylvestris</i> is a Mediterranean species, and a somewhat lanky, not very attractive Daisy. The plant we offer is a very engaging garden form of the Common Daisy, <i>Bellis perennis</i> , with bright crimson-scarlet single flowers. Excellent in the Alpine Lawn. 2 to 3 inches. May-July	1/-	10/-
	1/-	10/-
BELLIUM , <i>Compositae</i> .		
minutum. (<i>Little Mary</i> .) Pigmy daisy from Greece. White flushed pink. 1 inch. Alpine Lawn. May-July		
	1/-	10/-
CALAMINTHA (<i>Calamint</i>), <i>Labiatae</i> .		
alpina. Charming and easy alpine. Mat-like habit. Violet flowers almost all Summer. Aromatic. 3 inches		
grandiflora. Larger than the last. Reddish violet. 9 inches. June ..	6d.	5/-
	6d.	5/-
CAMPANULA (<i>Bell Flower</i>), <i>Campanulaceae</i> .		
abietina. Forests of nine-inch stems, hung with bells of an uncommon reddish purple. Frequent division is advisable. 9 inches. June		
Allionii. We are glad to offer this rare, strange and striking species again. Lilac blossoms like Canterbury bells, studding the ground on inch high stems. May. Scree	1/-	10/-
arvatica (<i>acutangulare</i>). Reddish-violet stars almost stemless on loose mats of small, ivy-like leaves. Choice. Scree. 1 inch. July	2/6	—
barbata. Silvery-blue bearded bells on nine-inch stalks. June-July ..	1/-	10/-
	9d.	7/6

ALPINE PLANTS

CAMPANULA—continued.

		Each.	Dos.
<i>carpatica</i> .	An invaluable rock or border species. Cup-shaped violet flowers. 9 inches. July	6d.	5/-
"	<i>alba</i> . A fine white variety	6d.	5/-
"	<i>Isabel</i> . Large wide-open bells. Deep violet	9d.	7/6
"	<i>pelviformis</i> . Attractive lilac form with curiously flattened flowers	1/-	10/-
"	<i>turbinata</i> (true). Very dwarf. Large solitary violet flowers	2/6	—
<i>collina</i> .	A sturdy splendid species with Imperial purple bells. Rare. 9 inches. July	2/6	—
<i>excisa</i> .	Fairy-like alpine species. Slender three-inch stems bearing nodding violet bells, curiously perforated. Scree. Rare. July	1/6	15/-
<i>garganica</i>	<i>hirsuta</i> . Woolly leaves and lavender-blue stars. 3 inches. June	1/-	10/-
"	W. H. PAINE . A beautiful variety, star flowers of a lively violet and with a staring white eye. Trailing habit. 3 inches. June-July	1/6	15/-
G. F. Wilson .	A valuable free growing hybrid. Large nodding violet bells. 3 inches. July	6d.	5/-
HALLII .	A most charming and dainty pusilla hybrid raised by Mr. Alva J. Hall, of Harrogate. One of the most valuable additions to the rock-garden Campanulas for many years. A free grower, and smothers itself with countless pure white bells. 3 inches. September.. .. .	1/6	15/-
<i>macrorrhiza</i> .	Like a dwarf deep purple harebell. 4 inches. July	1/6	15/-
<i>portenschlagiana</i> (<i>muralis</i>).	Superb trailer for rock garden or edging. Solid sheet of rich violet bells. Summer. 6 inches	9d.	7/6
<i>pulla</i> .	Dwarf and free. Hanging bells of deepest glossy purple. 3 inches. July	9d.	7/6
"	<i>lilacina</i> . Distinct and very pretty lilac form	9d.	7/6
<i>pulloides</i> .	Like an enlarged G. F. Wilson. Flowers deep violet. 4 inches. June-July	1/-	10/-
<i>pusilla</i> .	Charming lavender-blue dwarf Harebell. Easy and very free. 3 inches. June-July	6d.	5/-
"	<i>alba</i> . Exquisite white variety	6d.	5/-
"	<i>lilacina</i> . A new colour break in the species which I collected in the Savoy Alps, 1921. Flowers delicate lilac with a pink flush.—C. E.	1/6	15/-
"	Miranda . Hitherto catalogued as <i>caespitosa</i> and <i>Bellardii</i> , but for all practical purposes is a form of <i>pusilla</i> as grown in gardens. A pale squat and distinct variety which Farrer considered one of his greatest finds. 3 inches	1/6	15/-
"	Miss Willmott . An exquisite and invaluable introduction of the Six Hills Nurseries. Bells of soft luminous lavender blue. Marvellously free flowering. 4 inches	6d.	5/-
"	<i>pallida</i> . Palest, thinnest skim-milk blue	6d.	5/-
"	<i>purpurea</i> . Another grand collected variety from my 1921 expedition. Unusually large rounded bells, deep purple. Vigorous and striking.—C. E.	2/6	—
R. B. Loder .	The daintiest little semi-double <i>pusilla</i> , and in no way marred by doubling. Lavender blue. Rare. 3 to 4 inches. July	1/6	15/-
<i>Rainerii</i>	<i>hirsuta</i> . Large lavender cup flowers, almost stemless, for scree or crevice. 1 inch. July. Rare.	2/6	—
<i>rotundifolia</i>	<i>pallida</i> . An exquisite silver-blue form of our native Harebell	1/-	10/-
Standfield .	A rare attractive little hybrid with lilac bells. 3 to 4 inches. August	2/6	—
Stevenii .	A lovely plant. Forests of six to nine inch stems, hung with lavender-blue bells. May-June	9d.	7/6



Campanula zoyzii

ALPINE PLANTS

CAMPANULA—continued.	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Dos.</i>
Tommasiniana. We are very pleased to be able to offer this interesting and dainty species. Slender six-inch stems from which depend lilac tubular bell flowers. Rare. July-Aug. ..	2/6	—
Tymonsi. Rare dwarf hybrid with pretty pale lavender cups. 3 inches. July-Aug.	1/6	15/-
waldsteiniana. Dwarf and fairy like, dainty lavender flowers with dark centres. Scree. July. 3 inches	1/6	15/-
Warleyensis. A very showy double-flowered trailing hybrid, lavender blue. 3 inches. July-August	1/-	10/-
Wockii. We originally bought this on account of its engaging name and find it on trial a real treasure; with showers of wide open lavender bells, on three inch stems. July	2/6	—
ZOYSII. One of the most distinct and fascinating of all the dwarf Campanulas. Habit of a compact pusilla, flowers of a delicate lavender blue, tube shaped and curiously puckered together at the mouth like a Kalmia. Limestone scree and an occasional sprinkle of Sanitas powder to discourage slugs. Late flowering. Good also for Alpine House. We hold a fine stock of this very rare species	3/6	—
CARDAMINE (<i>Bitter Cress</i>), <i>Cruciferae.</i>		
pratensis fl. pl. A double form of the native Ladies' smock or Cuckoo flower. In effect, like a dainty little double stock in cool lilac. 6 inches.	9d.	7/6
trifolia. An attractive glossy-leaved trailer with pure white flower-heads. Shade. 4 to 5 inches. April	1/-	10/-
CAREX (<i>Sedge</i>), <i>Cyperaceae.</i>		
baldensis. A dwarf and most attractive mountain sedge collected on Monte Baldo. Rare. 3 inches. Summer	9d.	7/6
CARLINA (<i>Carlina Thistle</i>), <i>Compositae.</i>		
acaulis. Alpine "weather glass" thistle. Large glistening flowers in silver and russet. Dwarf. 4 to 9 inches. June-July ..	9d.	7/6
CENTAUREA (<i>Compositae</i>).		
uniflora. One of the prettiest of lawn or meadow plants in the Alps, and for some reason never seen in gardens. The bud, like black lace on a jade bead, opens as a rose-claret Cornflower. Silvery leaves. 6 inches	1/6	15/-
CERASTIUM, <i>Caryophyllaceae.</i>		
alpinum lanatum. (<i>Chinchilla plant.</i>) Forms attractive mats of silky fluffiness which exactly resemble chinchilla fur which has been remodelled several times. Scree. 2 inches. May..	1/-	10/-
CERATOSTIGMA (<i>Leadwort</i>), <i>Plumbaginaceae.</i>		
plumbaginoides (<i>Plumbago larpentae</i>). A pretty rock-garden or border plant; flowering usefully in Autumn. Sky-blue flowers. Hot position. 6 inches	6d.	5/-
Willmottae. A semi-shrubby species of great beauty. Flowers brilliant blue. Aug.-Sept. 2-3 feet	3/6	—

ALPINE PLANTS

	Each.	Dzs.
CHEIRANTHUS (<i>Perennial Wallflower</i>), <i>Cruciferae</i> .		
Harpur Crewe. A neat little old world double wallflower. Rich gold. Very fragrant, like Mignonette 12 inches. April-May..	1/-	10/-
Jackanapes. Flowers quaintly freaked with gold and purplish markings. 9 inches. May-June	9d.	7/6
Moonlight. Fine new hybrid. Large soft luminous sulphur yellow flowers. 6 to 9 inches. May-June.. .. .	9d.	7/6
mutabilis purpureus. Very handsome heads of rich bronze fading into purple. 9 to 12 inches. May-June	9d.	7/6
Rossii. A valuable Six Hills introduction. Bronzy purple and very fragrant. Seldom out of flower. 9 to 12 inches	1/-	10/-
● LINIFOLIUS (<i>Erysimum</i>). A splendid Spanish species collected by the late Mr. Cedric Bucknall and introduced by us. Carries its cool lilac blossoms right up to Christmas. Sow where to flower at any time. Transplants badly. Seeds only. Per packet	6d.	—
CHRYSOGONUM (<i>Golden Knee</i>), <i>Compositae</i> .		
virginianum. Pretty prostrate dwarf. Golden blossoms like little starry sunflowers throughout Summer. 6 inches.. .. .	9d.	7/6
CHRYSANTHEMUM (<i>Compositae</i>).		
Alpinum. Rare in cultivation. Like a tiny trailing Marguerite, flowers dead-white with golden centres. 3 inches. June. Granite scree	2/6	—
CLAYTONIA (<i>Spring Beauty</i>), <i>Portulacaceae</i> .		
● AUSTRALIS. A wonderful little carpeter. Forms a dense green turf $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high smothered with large stemless white flowers of satin texture. May-June	1/-	10/-
CODONOPSIS , <i>Campanulaceae</i> .		
ovata. A campanula-like plant with velvet grey-green leaves and handsome bells of soft blue with rich orange markings within. The strange and exquisite flowers smell not unlike the Small Cat House at the Zoo. 9 inches. June	9d.	7/6
COPROSMA (<i>Rubiaceae</i>).		
petraea. An interesting New Zealand shrublet forming a mat of heath-like foliage, lying flat and close to the ground.		
CORONILLA , <i>Leguminosae</i> .		
cappadocica (<i>iberica</i>). A first rate and brilliant rock plant. Trailing habit, glaucous leaves, and large rich golden flower heads like "Ladies' Fingers." 3 inches. June-July	9d.	7/6
COTULA , <i>Compositae</i> .		
squalida. Useful for carpeting rock-garden paths. A mat of bronze-green moss-like leaves. 1 inch	6d.	5/-
reptans. Another useful carpeter. Green frond-like leaves. 1 inch ..	6d.	5/-
COTYLEDON (<i>Pennywort</i>), <i>Crassulaceae</i> .		
chrysanthus (<i>Houseleek Pennywort</i>). Like a velvet-leaved creamy flowered Sempervivum. $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. June	9d.	7/6
simplicifolius. Resembling grotesque willow-pattern catkin trees with dangling golden lambs' tails. 3 to 4 inches. June	6d.	5/-
CRASSULA , <i>Crassulaceae</i> .		
sarcocaulis. A tiny tree-like succulent with pink flower heads. Not quite hardy but very attractive. 12 inches. June	1/-	10/-

ALPINE PLANTS

	Each.	Dox.
CREPIS, <i>Compositae</i>.		
aurea. A dainty dwarf rich orange alpine Hawkweed too seldom seen in gardens. 3 inches. May-June	1/0	10/-
CYCLAMEN. <i>Hardy varieties. See Bulb Section (page 88).</i>		
CYNOGLOSSUM (<i>Houndstongue</i>), <i>Boraginaceae</i>.		
amabile. Like a two foot Forget-me-not, which for intensity and purity rivals the gentians. China. New. Best from seed. June. Per packet	6d.	—
CYPRIPEDIUM (<i>Lady's Slipper</i>), <i>Orchidaceae</i>.		
calceolus. One of the rarest and most striking British natives with handsome chocolate petals and waxy golden bag. Fragrant. 12 to 18 inches. Easy in peat, leaf mould and limestone. Cool corner. May	1/6	15/-
montanum. A very pretty species one to two feet high. Two to three flowers on a shoot. The bag waxy-white and the twisted petals chocolate brown. May	3/6	—
spectabile (<i>Mocassin Flower</i>), <i>syn. Reginae.</i> Glorious North American species, large blossoms with full white petals and rose-pink pouch. 2 feet. June	3/6	—
CYTISUS (<i>Broom</i>), <i>Leguminosae</i>.		
Ardoini. Very pretty dwarf alpine broom. Spreading, branching habit and masses of bright golden blossom. June .. .	1/-	10/-
For other Brooms, see Shrub Section (page 72).		
DAPHNE, <i>Thymelaceae</i>.		
blagayana. Prostrate. Large heads of creamy fragrant flowers in early Spring. Always rare. Cool shady position in rich vegetable soil. 9 inches	3/6	—
Cneorum. Perhaps the most beautiful dwarf shrub in cultivation. Heads of warm rose flowers heavily fragrant. Sturdy young well-budded plants. 9 inches. May-June .. .	1/6	15/-
PETRAEA (<i>RUPESTRIS</i>). One of the choicest of the choice rock shrublets. Close dense evergreen growth entirely smothered in May with enormous blossoms, thick and waxy, warm rose-pink and heavily fragrant. Rare and very slow growing. Sturdy young grafted plants, and these, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, are far more satisfactory than those on their own roots. 1 to 3 inches .. .	10/6	—
GRANDIFLORA. Magnificent collected form of sturdier habit, and with even larger flowers. Very rare	21/-	—
(See also Shrub Section.)		
DELPHINIUM (<i>Larkspur</i>), <i>Ranunculaceae</i>.		
nudicaule. Dainty dwarf species. Flowers dazzling orange-scarlet. 18 inches. Dies down after flowering	9d.	7/6
DIANTHUS (<i>Pink</i>), <i>Caryophyllaceae</i>.		
alpinus. Brilliant species and a true alpine. Close mats of glossy leaves, huge deep rose blossoms on one inch stems. Limestone scree. May	1/-	10/-
arvernensis. One of the best and dwarfest. Forms wide grey mats with rosy flowers on 2 inch stems. June	1/6	15/-
albus. A dainty pure white form. 6 inches. June .. .	1/-	10/-

ALPINE PLANTS

	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Dos.</i>
DIANTHUS—continued.		
Atkinsoni. Wanted: A Live plant of this.		
barbatus fl. pl. <i>Old Double Red Sweet William.</i> A grand old garden plant now almost forgotten, dwarf habit, handsome reddish foliage, flowers fiery blood-red. July	1/-	10/-
caesius. The real Cheddar Pink, rarely supplied true to type. Our original plant was collected 40 years ago in the Cheddar Gorge, and has lived ever since on a kitchen-garden wall. Forms close blue-grey mats with fragrant rose-pink flowers. 4 inches. June	9d.	7/6
deltoides (<i>Maiden Pink</i>). A pretty native species. Crowds of rosy blossoms. 4 inches. June	6d.	5/-
Brilliant. Well and truly named	6d.	5/-
superbus. Fiery crimson, purplish leaves	6d.	5/-
Ella. A superb border variety with perfect quality and marking, white with rich crimson centre. Very fragrant. Award of Merit R.H.S. 1922	1/-	10/-
F. Millard. A beautiful old double Pink of a curious dull red, which came to us from a remote part of Ireland. Flowers almost all summer. 9 inches. Very scarce	2/6	—
Inchmery. Described to us by an expert as "a real bonny one," and he was right. Double soft rose flowers, very fragrant. 6 inches. June	1/6	15/-
Maritana. Large fringed flowers, pigeon's-blood red with darker zone. Erect. 9 inches. June-July	1/6	15/-
Musalae (<i>Syn. D. microlepis rumellicus</i>). Close neat grey cushions studded with almost stemless pink flowers, a true alpine, rare. June	2/6	—
Napoleon III. A fine old plant nearly lost in recent years. Deep, rich red, double flowers. 6 inches. June-July	2/6	—
neglectus. One of the twelve best alpines, of which, of course, there are fifty others, or a hundred for that matter. Close neat tufts. Bright pink flowers with buff reverse. 3 inches. June	9d.	7/6
petraeus fl. pl. Little double white button flowers of extraordinary fragrance. 9 inches. June-July	9d.	7/6
Spark. A fine hybrid which we launched some years ago, lost, and are now very glad to offer again. Dwarf habit and large flowers of intensely brilliant crimson scarlet. 4 inches. June-July	2/6	—
squarrosus. Dwarf tufted habit, large white heavily fringed flowers. Fragrant. 3 inches. June	1/-	10/-
DENTARIA, <i>Crucliferae.</i>		
polyphylla. An extremely pretty plant for a cool corner, with heads of soft butter yellow flowers. 9-12 inches. April	1/6	15/-
sp. pink. Like the last, but with soft pink flowers. Hitherto unidentified	1/6	15/-
DICENTRA (<i>Dutchman's Breeches</i>), <i>Papaveraceae.</i>		
formosa. Fern-like foliage and arched, nine inch stems, from which depend five or six pairs of pink ones. April	1/6	15/-
thalictrifolia. We have discarded this, despite its two gibbosities.		
DOUGLASIA (<i>Syn. Aretia. Androsace</i>), <i>Prtnulaceae.</i>		
vitaliana. Close mat-like habit, flowers clear gold. Scree or Alpine Lawn. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. May-June	9d.	7/6

ALPINE PLANTS

	Each.	Dos.
DRABA (<i>Whitlow Grass</i>), <i>Cruciferae</i> .		
bruniaeifolia. Dwarf and mat forming. Yellow flowers. Spring. 1 inch	6d.	5/-
imbricata. Close mossy emerald tufts, and dainty heads on thread-like stems. Fairy-like and charming. Scree or sunny ledges. 1 inch. March-April	1/6	15/-
pyrenaica (<i>Petrocallis</i>). Delightful mat-forming species from the high screes. Smothered with pale lilac honey-scented blossoms which are almost stemless. 1 inch. May	1/6	15/-
pyrenaica alba. Rare white variety	2/6	—
DRACOCEPHALUM (<i>Dragon's Head</i>), <i>Labiatae</i> .		
Forrestii. A handsome species, with heads of violet purple flowers. 12 inches. July	1/6	15/-
japonicum. A first-rate species and very little grown. Heads of handsome lavender-blue flowers on erect 18-inch stems. July	1/6	15/-
Ruyschianum. Wiry, very floriferous with fine purple flower spikes. 18 inches. July	1/6	15/-
DRYAS (<i>Mountain Avens</i>), <i>Rosaceae</i> .		
octopetala. Exquisite trailing alpine, large anemone-like flowers with golden centres. To flower well it requires sun and lime. 3 inches.. .. .	9d.	7/6
„ minima. A rare minute form of the last	2/6	—
EDRAIANTHUS (<i>see Wahlenbergia</i>).		
EPILOBIUM (<i>Willow Herb</i>), <i>Onagraceae</i> .		
● MACROPUS. This plant was new to us when we acquired it last Summer and already we form the highest opinion of its charm and beauty. Neat, close habit, bronze foliage and large milk-white flowers. Comes from New Zealand and has stood 30 deg. of frost here, without protection. 2 inches.. .. .		
obcordatum. A rare dwarf trailing species, with large rose-magenta flowers in late Summer. 2 inches. Aug.-Sept.	1/6	15/-
	2/6	—
ERIGERON (<i>Fleabane</i>), <i>Compositae</i> .		
leiomerus. The daintiest possible little "blue" daisy, like a minute <i>Aster alpinus</i> . Soft lavender blue. Alpine lawn. 2 inches. June	1/6	15/-
ERINUS , <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> .		
alpinus. Charming and easy alpine for rock or wall garden. Flowers cool lilac. 3 inches. Ours is a special form whose flowers fade to an almost gentian-blue. May	9d.	7/6
„ albus. Pure white variety	9d.	7/6
ERODIUM (<i>Heron's Bill</i>), <i>Geraniaceae</i> .		
chrysanthum. A rare and very beautiful species. Velvet grey fern-like foliage and sulphur yellow flowers. 6 inches. June-July	5/-	—
guttatum. Fern-like leaves, white flowers exquisitely freaked and veined with blue-black. 4 to 5 inches	9d.	7/6
● HYBRIDUM ROSEUM. This plant has been published as <i>chamaedrioides roseum</i> , which name is a false quantity. Roughly, it is a larger <i>chamaedrioides</i> with downy foliage and much larger rosy flowers. New. Summer		
trichomanefolium. Rosy lilac with dark crimson veining. 6 inches. June	2/6	—
	1/-	10/-

ALPINE PLANTS

	Each.	Dor.
ERYTHRÆA (<i>Centaury</i>), <i>Gentianacea</i> .		
Massonii. In effect like a small rose pink Gentian. 2 inches. Cool, rich soil. July	1/-	10/-
ERYSIMUM , <i>Cruciferae</i> .		
linifolium (<i>see Cheiranthus Linifolius</i>).		
EUONYMUS , <i>Celastrinae</i> .		
radicans kewensis. A delightful little trailing or climbing evergreen shrub for the rock garden	9d.	7/6
F308. One of the good things Farrer sent home from China. Neat prostrate growth, narrow leaves, and in the Autumn masses of big pink berries, which split and show orange seeds inside exactly like our own Spindle Tree. 1 inch	3/6	—
FESTUCA (<i>Fescue Grass</i>), <i>Gramineae</i> .		
glauca. Makes most effective shock-headed tufts of blue-grey grass. 6 to 9 inches	9d.	7/6
FRANKENIA (<i>Sea Heath</i>), <i>Frankeniaceae</i> .		
laevis. Useful evergreen carpeter, dense heath-like mats with tiny lilac flowers. 1 inch. July	6d.	5/-
GAULTHERIA (<i>Partridge Berry</i>), <i>Ericaceae</i> .		
procumbens. Miniature shrub. Lily of the Valley-like blossoms. Large scarlet berries. Charming. 6 inches. May ..	1/-	10/-
GENISTA (<i>Broom</i>), <i>Leguminosae</i> .		
pilosa. Quite prostrate. Forms dense evergreen mat. Flowers golden-yellow. July	1/6	15/-
sagittalis. Dwarf prostrate broom, stems curiously winged like an arrow. Heads of yellow flowers. 6 inches. July ..	1/-	10/-
tinctoria fl. pl. (<i>Double Dyers Greenweed</i>). Dwarf rock Genista, bright golden double flowers. 1 foot. July	1/6	15/-
GENTIANA (<i>Gentian</i>), <i>Gentianaceae</i> .		
acaulis. One of the most glorious of alpine. Huge dazzling pure blue trumpets studding dense evergreen mats of foliage. Enjoys here a good stiff loam and full sun. 3 inches. May N.B.—In some gardens it refuses to flower. Success may be had by importing soil in which it does flourish, such as ours here. Per bushel 2/6.	9d.	7/6
asclepiadea. (<i>The Willow Gentian</i> .) Arching willowy two foot stems strung with sapphire trumpets. July-Aug.	1/6	15/-
alba. Rare white variety	1/6	15/-
bavarica. Rare high alpine species, difficult but well worth the effort. 1 inch. Moist, peaty, mossy soil. June	2/6	—
Brachyphylla. A brilliant high scree development of <i>G. verna</i> . 1 inch. June	3/6	—
Farrerii. Glorious. Huge trumpets of soft clear Cambridge blue, white throated, and striped without. Peat and leaf mould. Flowers in Autumn. 3 inches	3/6	—
lagodechiana. In effect a prostrate septemfida, equally easy and satisfactory. July. 2-3 inches	1/6	15/-
Pneumonanthe. A charming native too little known. 6 to 9 inches. Heads of large blue flowers at Midsummer	1/6	15/-
Przewalskyi. Trailing stems with big blue flowers. July-Aug.	1/6	15/-



Gentiana acaulis

ALPINE PLANTS

	Each.	Dos.
GENTIANA—continued.		
<p>● PYRENAICA. This rare and brilliant species had been unobtainable for about 25 years and practically unknown to cultivation. In the summer of 1924 I went to the Eastern Pyrenees to collect it and to study its habits. It is a dwarf plant affecting moist peaty ground. In habit it is like a smaller <i>G. Sino Ornata</i> with blunter leaves and trumpet flowers of an intense violet purple. I secured quantities of excellent roots which became established with surprising readiness. Peat and leaf mould seem to be the secret. 2 inches. June.—C. E.</p>	1/6	15/-
<p> septemfida. A most satisfactory and easy species. Clustered heads of sapphire at Midsummer. 9 to 12 inches</p>	1/-	10/-
<p>● SINO-ORNATA. This glorious introduction from China has proved itself without a doubt the finest autumn flowering Alpine in cultivation, and perhaps the finest <i>Gentian</i>. It flowers in September, October, November, even into December, its superb trumpet flowers of brilliant azure blue braving frost, wind and rain with amazing hardihood. It is imperturbably hardy, and its culture—now that we know what it wants—is quite simple. It requires a bed of peat and leaf mould. Nothing else. We hold a fine stock of sturdy young plants in pots. We strongly recommend it</p>	1/-	10/-
<p> verna. The brilliant Star <i>Gentian</i> of alpine lawns. Enjoys the root association of the Alpine Lawn Garden. 2 inches. We have a fine home-raised stock of small but vigorous healthy plants. May</p>	1/6	15/-
<p>● " PURPUREA. A distinct and handsome violet-purple form which I collected in the Dolomites in 1923. Strong grower.—C. E.</p>	2/6	—
 GERANIUM (<i>Cranesbill</i>), <i>Geraniaceae</i>.		
<p> cinereum album. A very rare plant, dwarf habit, big white flowers. 4 inches. June</p>	5/-	—
<p> Endressii. Very pretty and continuous flowering species. Bright rose. 9 to 12 inches. June-July</p>	6d.	5/-
<p>● FARRERII. Neat tufted habit, flowers like big soft pink apple blossoms with black anthers. Stock limited. 3 inches. June-July</p>	7/6	—
<p> macrorrhizum. Deliciously fragrant leaves, largely used in the manufacture of scents. 9 to 12 inches. Summer</p>	6d.	5/-
<p> R. Prichard (Prichardii). A valuable trailing hybrid with bright rose flowers all the Summer. 6 to 12 inches</p>	1/-	10/-
<p>● PYLZOWIANUM. A charming and dainty new species from Tibet. Rambles freely but frailly. Gay magenta blossoms poised on slender stems. 2 to 3 inches. Excellent in alpine lawn. May-June</p>	d.	5/-
<p> sanguineum album. Lovely satin white flowers delicately poised. 9 inches. June-July</p>	9d.	7/6
<p> " lancastriense. A rare British native and one of the twelve best rock plants. Prostrate habit with warm rose blossoms, red veined. 2 to 3 inches. June-July</p>	1/6	15/-
<p> " nanum. ("The Dwarf of Blood.") A striking dwarf magenta form. 3 inches. June-July</p>	9d.	7/6
 GEUM (<i>Avens</i>), <i>Rosaceae</i>.		
<p>● BORISII. A glorious Bulgarian hybrid with large intensely vivid orange-scarlet blossoms. Habit dwarf and compact and extraordinarily free flowering. 12 to 18 inches. Will flower practically the year round</p>	1/6	15/-
<p> montanum. A pretty dwarf alpine with big golden strawberry flowers. 4 inches. May-June</p>	9d.	7/6

ALPINE PLANTS

GEUM—continued.		<i>Each.</i>	<i>Dos.</i>
pyrenaicum.	Golden alpine species. 9 inches. Excellent for Alpine meadows. May-June	6d.	5/-
rivale	Guildford variety. Lovely form of <i>Water Avens</i> . Old-rose coloured Tudor roses. 18 inches. Summer	6d.	5/-
GLOBULARIA (<i>Globe Daisy</i>), <i>Selaginaceae.</i>			
incanescens.	Dwarf tufted habit and beautiful lavender flower heads. Rare. 1 inch. May-June	1/6	15/-
GYPSOPHILA, <i>Caryophyllaceae.</i>			
●CERASTIOIDES. Very beautiful dwarf Himalayan species, large white flowers veined purplish-red. 1 to 2 inches. May-June ..			
fratensis.	Like <i>G. repens rosea</i> , but much neater and more compact, and a very good pink. 2 inches. June-July	9d.	7/6
repens.	A first-rate trailer for rock or wall gardens. White. 3 to 4 inches. June-July	6d.	5/-
repens rosea.	Pretty soft rose pink variety of the last	9d.	7/6
HACQUETIA (<i>Dondia</i>), <i>Umbelliferae.</i>			
epipactis.	A quaint dwarf for a cool corner, golden button blooms sitting on glossy green ruffs. Earliest Spring. 2 inches	1/6	15/-
HELIANTHEMUM (<i>Rock Rose</i>), <i>Cistaceae.</i>			
Charming plants for rock garden, edging, or clothing dry sunny banks. Evergreen cushions covered in Summer with delicate satin flowers like fairy roses. Very easy in almost any soil. Must have full sun.			
album plenum.	Double white, prostrate	6d.	5/-
Attraction.	Orange, with blood-red centre	6d.	5/-
The Bride.	The best single white. Silvery foliage	6d.	5/-
Chamaecistus.	Port wine red. Very choice	9d.	7/6
croftianum.	Soft apricot-orange. Silvery foliage	6d.	5/-
Fireball.	Brilliant scarlet, single	6d.	5/-
Jubilee.	Pale sulphur-yellow, double	6d.	5/-
macranthum.	Large single yellow	6d.	5/-
Mrs. Earl.	Double scarlet	6d.	5/-
Mrs. Mountstuart Jenkinson.	Tinned salmon colour	8d.	5/-
Mrs. Moules.	Old-rose	8d.	5/-
praecox.	Soft yellow. Silvery foliage	6d.	5/-
rhodanthe carneum.	Large flesh-pink. Silvery foliage	6d.	5/-
Rose Queen.	Soft clear pink	6d.	5/-
Sudbury Gem.	Rich crimson single	6d.	5/-
umbellatum (<i>rosmarinifolium</i>).	Erect wiry habit very like a Rosemary, with tiny white roses	1/6	15/-
HELICHRYSUM (<i>Immortelles</i>), <i>Compositae.</i>			
arenarium.	Pretty dwarf species, flowers soft yellow. Full sun. 6 inches. May-June	6d.	5/-
bellidioides.	Rapidly trailing silvery dwarf species, dainty white everlasting flowers. 3 to 4 inches. May-June	6d.	5/-
HERNIARIA (<i>Rupturewort</i>), <i>Illecebraceae.</i>			
glabra.	Dwarf emerald carpeter. Excellent in crazy paving. 1 inch ..	6d.	5/-



Gentiana pyrenaica

ALPINE PLANTS

	Each.	Doz.
HUTCHINSIA, <i>Cruciferae.</i>		
alpina. Dense rounded cushions of rich glossy emerald, starred over with dainty dead-white flowers. 3 inches. May	6d.	5/-
HYDROCOTYLE, <i>Umbelliferae.</i>		
microphylla. A pretty little carpeter for cool corners and paved paths. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	6d.	5/-
HYPERICUM (<i>St. John's Wort</i>), <i>Hypericaceae.</i>		
Coris. A very charming dwarf, of fine heath-like habit. Flowers rich gold. 6 inches. June	1/6	15/-
olympicum. Neat bushy habit, big golden blossoms. Free and showy. 9 to 12 inches. June	1/-	10/-
reptans. Distinct trailing species from the Himalayas. Very large soft yellow flowers tinged reddish. Late Summer and Autumn. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	1/-	10/-
IBERIS (<i>Candytuft</i>), <i>Cruciferae.</i>		
gibraltarica. A pretty and most useful species seldom out of flower. Soft lilac. 6 inches	6d.	5/-
sempervirens Little Gem. A neat dwarf with pure white flowers. 3 to 4 inches. May	6d.	5/-
" Snowflake. A showy indispensable for rock, wall garden, and edging. Solid sheet of purest white in Spring. 6 inches. A grand plant	9d.	7/6
WHITE SPIRE. A new double-flowered perennial Candytuft. One of Mr. Ballard's striking creations of which we purchased the entire stock. The white flowers are completely double, and build themselves up in tall handsome spikes which last well. This fine novelty will be most valuable for border edging, wall gardens, and for bold effects in the rock garden	1/-	10/-
IRIS, <i>Iridaceae.</i>		
DWARF IRISES FOR THE ROCK GARDEN.		
cristata. Tiny fairy-like species for the rock garden. Flowers soft lavender-blue with orange crest. 3 inches. May-June ..	9d.	7/6
chrysographis. Beautiful Chinese species, grassy habit and deep violet purple flowers. 18 inches	3/6	—
pumila. Like early flowering dwarf Flag Irises. 6 to 9 inches in height	—	—
" atrovioacea. Dark blue	6d.	5/-
" azurea. Light blue	6d.	5/-
" Curiosity. Yellow	6d.	5/-
" cyanea. Rich violet-blue	6d.	5/-
" excelsa. Yellow	6d.	5/-
" Florida. Lemon yellow	9d.	7/6
" formosa. Dark violet-blue	9d.	7/6
" Orange Queen. Orange yellow	9d.	7/6
" The Bride. White	9d.	7/6
Rubro-Marginata. An indescribably quaint and attractive dwarf Iris with the habit of a Flag but only 3 or 4 inches high. Leaves margined with a red line. Large flowers beautifully clouded and veined smoky violet blue and pale bronze. Rare. May	1/6	15/-
JASIONE (<i>Sheep's Scabious</i>), <i>Campanulaceae.</i>		
humilis. Like a very dainty dwarf lavender-blue Scabious. 6 inches. June-July	6d.	5/-

ALPINE PLANTS

	Each.	Dox.
JUNIPERUS (<i>Juniper</i>), <i>Coniferae</i> .		
• HIBERNICA COMPRESSA. For many years we have been working at this most beautiful and fascinating of all dwarf conifers for the rock garden. It forms tiny upright columns, dense and compact, blue-grey, and very slow growing, making at most an inch a year. All our specimens have been grown here and are on their own roots. Inferior imported grafted plants are often offered, and are apt to lose their true character For other Rock Junipers, see Trees and Shrubs, see p. 72	5/-	—
LEONTOPODIUM (<i>Edekwelss</i>), <i>Compositae</i> .		
alpinum. Starry flowers of white felt. Quite easy to grow and always excites interest in the garden. 6 to 9 inches. June-July	6d.	5/-
LEWISIA , <i>Portulacaceae</i> .		
Howellii. Starfishes of crinkled fleshy leaves and heads of very lovely salmon and rose pink flowers. Sunny well-drained position or crevice. 6 inches. June	3/6	—
LINARIA (<i>Toadflax</i>), <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> .		
alpina. A dwarf and brilliant alpine. Glaucous-grey leaves, flowers violet with orange lips. 1 inch. Summer	6d.	5/-
Cymbalaria alba. A pretty white form of the native Kenilworth Ivy, excellent in paved paths. 2 inches. Summer	6d.	5/-
LINNAEA (<i>Twain-Flower</i>), <i>Caprifoliaceae</i> .		
borealis. A very rare native and an exquisite trailer. It has tiny pink fragrant bells in pairs. Peat and leaf mould. ½ inch. June-July	1/6	15/-
LINUM (<i>Flax</i>), <i>Lineae</i> .		
flavum. Rock or border species with attractive clear yellow flowers. Bushy. 18 inches. June-July	1/-	10/-
• NARBONENSE. SIX HILLS VARIETY. A superb plant. Forms a rounded bush 18 inches high, covered throughout Summer with extra large blossoms of deepest richest sapphire. Absolutely hardy and perennial		
perenne. Like a cloud of sky-blue butterflies. 18 inches. June-July.	2/6	—
• SALSALOIDES PROSTRATUM. A great rarity and a great beauty; forms a close, dense mat of heath-like growth from which spring large silken trumpets with lilac veins. Stock limited. June-July. 2 inches	6d.	5/-
LITHOSPERMUM (<i>Gromwell</i>), <i>Boraginaceae</i> .		
intermedium. A first-rate alpine with pendant clusters of rich blue flowers. Forms a low rounded bush. Rare. 18 inches. June-July	2/6	—
prostratum. A glorious and always popular gentian-blue trailer. Safest in peat or sandy soil. 2 to 3 inches. June-July	1/6	15/-
Heavenly Blue. Flowers luminous sky blue	1/6	15/-
LYCHNIS (<i>Catchfly</i>), <i>Caryophyllaceae</i> .		
alpina. A very pretty and easy little alpine, especially on light poor soil. Heads of clarety-rose (if there is such a colour) flowers. 3 inches. May-June	6d.	5/-
Lagascae. A bright and useful species with a long Summer flowering season. Rose carmine. 4 to 5 inches	9d.	7/6
LYSIMACHIA (<i>Loosestrife</i>), <i>Primulaceae</i> .		
pseudo Henryi. A very pretty trailing species from China, with handsome blossoms of rich treacly gold. 2 inches. June. Cool rich soil	1/6	15/-

ALPINE PLANTS

	Each.	Doz.
MAIANTHEMUM (<i>May Lily</i>), <i>Liliaceae</i> .		
<i>Convallaria</i> (<i>bifolium</i>). A very rare native, and a cousin of the Lily of the Valley. Two smooth heart-shaped apple-green leaves, and little creamy flowers like a tiny <i>Spiraea</i> . For a cool corner. 3 inches. May	6d.	5/-
MARGYRICARPUS (<i>Pearl Berry</i>), <i>Rosaceae</i> .		
<i>setosus</i> . A pretty semi-prostrate heath-like bushling, its branches strung with pearl-like berries in late summer	9d.	7/6
MAZUS , <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> .		
<i>Pumilio</i> . Dwarfest carpeter for cool places. Fresh green leaves and pretty little pale violet flowers. Excellent for paved paths. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Summer	6d.	5/-
<i>radicans</i> (<i>Mimulus radicans</i>). Creeps flat like a bronze liverwort, and then blazes out with large flat blossoms of white and violet. Good for pavement crevices, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. June ..	1/-	10/-
<i>reptans</i> (<i>rugosus</i>). A rapid trailer with large violet flowers spotted rich gold. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. April-May	6d.	5/-
MECONOPSIS , <i>Papaveraceae</i> .		
<i>sinuata latifolia</i> . One of the best of the blue poppies of Tibet. 2 feet. June-July	2/6	—
◆ QUINTUPLINERVA . Perhaps the loveliest of the whole family and a good perennial, delicate blue silken bells, hanging solitary from 18 inch stems. Very rare. Rich vegetable soil	21/-	—
MENTHELLA (<i>Mentha</i>), <i>Labiatae</i> .		
<i>Requieni</i> . The smallest of all flowering plants. Close green carpeter scenting the air with <i>Creme de Menthe</i> when trodden on	6d.	5/-
MERTENSIA , <i>Boraginaceae</i> .		
<i>echioides</i> . A very beautiful plant for rich cool vegetable soil, with heads of brilliant sapphire-blue flowers through late summer. 6 to 9 inches	1/6	15/-
<i>primuloides</i> . Very choice and lovely. Flowers intense blue shaded turquoise and velvety violet, with orange eye. 6 inches. May-June	2/6	—
MICROMERIA , <i>Labiatae</i> .		
<i>corsica</i> . An attractive thyme-like bushlet with a pungent scent of oysters and lemon juice. 3 to 4 inches	9d.	7/6
<i>Douglasii</i> . A most interesting trailer, redolent of brown Windsor soap	1/6	15/-
MIMULUS (<i>Musk</i>), <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> .		
◆ LEWISII ALBA . A new plant to cultivation. Large <i>Gloxinia</i> -like flowers of snowy whiteness. 6 inches. Extremely beautiful. June-July	2/6	—
<i>luteus cupreus</i> Coronation . A brilliant free flowering dwarf. Bronzecrimson. 4 to 5 inches. June-July	9d.	7/6
<i>radicans</i> (<i>see Mazus radicans</i>).		
MORISIA , <i>Cruciferae</i> .		
<i>hypogaea</i> . Choice rare rock plant from Corsica. Flat leaf rosettes of glossy deep emerald studded in early Spring with brilliant golden almost stemless flowers	1/6	15/-

ALPINE PLANTS

	Each.	Doz.
MUEHLENBECKIA, <i>Polygonaceae</i>.		
<i>axillaris</i> . A graceful wiry twining shrub. Leaves like dark evergreen maidenhair	6d.	5/-
<i>nana</i> . Dwarf carpeting variety of the last	6d.	5/-
MYOSOTIS (<i>Forget-Me-Not</i>), <i>Boraginaceae</i>.		
<i>caespitosa</i> <i>Rehsteineri</i> . A minute edition of the Water Forget-me-not for cool moist corner. 2 inches. June-July	9d.	7/6
NIEREMBERGIA (<i>Cup-Flower</i>), <i>Solanaceae</i>.		
<i>rivularis</i> . Magnificent carpeter. Large pure-white cup-flowers studding the ground on one inch stems. Flowers best when confined and starved in light soil and full sun. July	6d.	5/-
OENOTHERA (<i>Evening Primrose</i>), <i>Onagraceae</i>.		
<i>missouriensis</i> (<i>macrocarpa</i>). Handsome trailing species. Very large soft-yellow flowers, 6 inches. July	9d.	7/6
<i>speciosa</i> . Graceful wiry habit. Large white flowers. 18 inches. July	6d.	5/-
OMPHALODES (<i>Navelwort</i>), <i>Boraginaceae</i>.		
<i>cornifolia</i> (<i>cappadocica</i>). Sprays of gentian-blue Forget-me-not flowers. 9 to 12 inches. April-May	9d.	7/6
LUCILIAE . Grey leaves and large clear lavender-blue flowers. Limestone scree facing North or West. Exquisite, rare	5/-	—
<i>verna</i> (<i>Blue-eyed Mary</i>). A lovely old-world woodland trailer. Brilliant sapphire Forget-me-not flowers in early spring. 4 inches.	6d.	5/-
ONONIS (<i>Rest Harrow</i>), <i>Leguminosae</i>.		
<i>fruticosa</i> . Very attractive bushlet, rose-pink Vetch-like flowers. 18 inches. June-July	6d.	5/-
ONOSMA, <i>Boraginaceae</i>.		
<i>echioides</i> (<i>tauricum</i> of gardens), <i>Golden Drop</i> . Heads of amber-coloured drop-shaped blossoms. Deliciously almond-scented. Well-drained position in full sun. Choice and very beautiful. 6 to 12 inches. May-June	1/6	15/-
ORIGANUM (<i>Marjoram</i>), <i>Labiatae</i>.		
<i>pulchrum</i> . Aromatic bushlet. Flowers like little pink hops. 6 inches. Aug.-Sept.	1/-	10/-
OXALIS (<i>Wood Sorrel</i>), <i>Geraniaceae</i>.		
<i>adonophylla</i> . A rare and beautiful Chilian species. In general appearance near <i>enneaphylla</i> but larger. Flowers lilac pink. 3 inches. May-June	2/6	—
<i>enneaphylla</i> . Choice exquisite rock plant. Leaves crinkled glaucous-grey. Large white waxy trumpet flowers on red stems. Deliciously almond-scented. Easy in any cool corner, and prefers rich leafy soil. This plant was so lovely and yet so rare that in 1910 I made a special expedition to collect it in the Falkland Isles, and now hold the finest stock in the country.—C. E. 2 to 3 inches. June	3/6	—
<i>lobata</i> . Choice rare dwarf. Comes up, dies down, comes up again and then flowers. Deep golden yellow. 1 inch. Sept-Oct.	1/6	15/-
<i>magellanica</i> . Like a minute creeping version of our native Wood Sorrel, with upturned cup-flowers of solid white. Dainty, exquisite. 1 inch. May-June	9d.	7/6

ALPINE PLANTS

PAPAVER (*Poppy*), *Papaveraceae*.

	Each.	Dose.
alpinum. A tiny fairy edition of the well-known Iceland Poppies, and the same jolly reds and yellows. Scree. 2 to 3 inches. May-June	6d.	5/-

PENTSTEMON, *Scrophulariaceae*.

Confertus purpureus. A quaint pretty dwarf species with a cluster head of bright violet flowers. 4 to 5 inches. June-July ..	1/6	15/-
cristatus. A valuable and most attractive prostrate sub-shrubby species, the stems rooting as they go. Small dark glossy leaves and big amethyst flowers. May and June. 1 inch	1/6	15/-
Davidsonii (<i>rupicola</i>). Another glorious dwarf sub-shrubby species as to whose name there has been much controversy and confusion. Specimens which we supplied to Kew were figured in the "Botanical Magazine" as <i>P. rupicola</i> . The plant has become so well known, however, as <i>Davidsonii</i> on Kew authority that we retain this name pending further changes. Leaves glaucous-grey and flowers the most astounding ruby red. 2 to 3 inches. May-June	3/6	—
heterophyllus. Spikes of very lovely delicate lavender-blue tube flowers tinged with violet. 18 inches. May-June	1/6	15/-
isophyllus. A graceful species with yard-high spikes of soft red tubular flowers. Appreciates a warm sheltered position. Flowered here from Midsummer to Christmas.. .. .	1/6	15/-
Menziesii Scouleri. As <i>Davidsonii</i> is the most brilliant of the alpine species, so <i>Scouleri</i> is the loveliest. Bushy habit with an 18 inch forest of ascending wiry flower stems, each carrying a loose spike of big luminous lavender-blue flowers. May-June	1/-	10/-
SIX HILLS HYBRID. An attractive hybrid which occurred here spontaneously, probably between <i>Davidsonii</i> and <i>cristatus</i> . Rather more bushy than either, it smothers itself with a crowd of big cool lilac blossoms. 6 inches. May-June..	1/6	15/-

PHLOX, *Polemoniaceae*.

DWARF ROCK-GARDEN VARIETIES.

amoena. A neat showy and most satisfactory species. Erect 6-inch stems, with large deep rose flowers. May-June	9d.	7/6
canadensis (<i>see divaricata</i>).		
divaricata. A well-known and very beautiful plant for rock garden or choice flower border. Erect 6-inch stems with heads of luminous lavender-blue flowers. There seems to be no authority for the name <i>canadensis</i> except almost universal garden usage. May-June	9d.	7/6
.. Laphami. A rather stronger grower with deeper coloured flowers. 1 foot. May-June.. .. .	1/6	15/-
Douglasii. A choice and exquisite little species. Mossy mat-like habit and studded with soft lavender-blue flowers. Fragrant. 1 inch. May-June	1/-	10/-
.. LILAC QUEEN. A distinct lilac break from <i>Douglasii</i> , equally free, compact and fragrant. New	1/-	10/-
Stellaria. A splendid trailer, giving sheets of starry flowers of a moon-lit lavender-blue. May-June	6d.	5/-
.. G. F. Wilson. One of the most useful and at the same time most beautiful of all mossy habited Phloxes. Free-growing, free flowering, and a delicious moon-lit lavender-blue ..	6d.	5/-
.. Kathleen. A rich rose with deeper centre	8d.	5/-
.. Moerhemi. Splendid and free. Deep rose-pink	9d.	7/6

ALPINE PLANTS

PHLOX—continued.

	Each.	Dor.
Stellaria Nelsoni. Beautifully formed white flowers with pink eye and therefore apparently a true albino. Compact ..	1/-	10/-
„ Nivalis. A lovely dead pure white, rare	1/6	15/-
„ Vivid. One of the most attractive. Warm salmon-rose ..	1/-	10/-
„ pilosa. In effect like a deep pink flowered <i>divaricata</i> . 9 inches. May-June	1/-	10/-

PHYTEUMA (*Rampion*), *Campanulaceae*.

• COMOSUM. A very distinguished rarity. Close compact habit. Large stemless heads of strange lilac flowers tipped violet. Sometimes offered but seldom supplied. 1 inch. July ..	5/-	—
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PINGUICULA (*Butterwort*), *Lentibulariaceae*.

• GRANDIFLORA. Magnificent giant species for cool vegetable soil. Large rich violet blossoms on six inch stems. Rare. May-June. Excellent, too, in alpine house	1/6	15/-
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PLUMBAGO (*Leadwort*), *Plumbaginaceae* (see *Ceratostigma*).

POLYGALA (*Milkwort*), *Polygalaceae*.

• CALCAREA A rare British native and a brilliant dwarf for rock-garden. Compact evergreen habit and little heads of azure-blue. 2 to 3 inches. June	1/6	15/-
Chamaebuxus purpurea. A cheerful dwarf evergreen sub-shrub. Butterfly blossoms with pink wings and yellow bodies changing to orange. 4 to 6 inches. Autumn	1/-	10/-

POLYGONUM (*Knotweed*), *Polygonaceae*.

affine (<i>Brunonis</i>). Spreading tufts for rock-garden or border edging. Rosy-pink flower spikes in Autumn. The leaves turn a festive auburn in Winter. 9 inches.. ..	6d.	5/-
viviparum. An attractive little plant typical of the alpine lawns, seldom seen in gardens. 5 to 6 inches. June	6d.	5/-
vaccinifolium. A grand Autumn trailer for rock or wall-garden, graceful flower spikes, a warm clear pink. 3 inches. September.	9d.	7/6

POTENTILLA, *Rosaceae*

alba. An attractive dwarf rock species, dark glossy foliage. 3 inches. May-June	6d.	5/-
ambigua. Valuable Himalayan species. Attractive foliage and large yellow strawberry flowers. 3 inches. June	9d.	7/6
anrea. A brilliant golden yellow dwarf for the alpine lawn. A specially rich form. 2 inches. June	9d.	7/6
fruticosa. (See Shrub Section, page 74.)		
nepalensis <i>Willmottiae</i> . A compact low-growing variety for the rock-garden, with large cherry-red flowers. 6 inches	9d.	7/6
nitida. Dwarf trailing alpine species. Silver foliage and large pink strawberry blossoms. Limestone scree and fullest sun. Exquisite. ½ inch. June	1/-	10/-
„ alba. Delicious white form	1/6	15/-

PRIMULA, *Primulaceae*.

Aileen Aroon. Gorgeous hybrid for the bog. Deep crimson-scarlet flowers. 18 inches. June	1/-	10/-
• ALLIONII. A very rare and most beautiful alpine dwarf. Sticky leaf rosettes and large pink stemless flowers. A cliff dweller requiring north aspect or alpine house. Feb.-March ..	5/-	—



Pinguicula grandiflora

ALPINE PLANTS

PRIMULA—continued.

	Each.	Dos.
● AURICULA BAUHINI (<i>albocincta</i>). A very lovely wild Alpine Auricula, leaves heavily margined with white meal, heads of rich amber flowers, fragrant. Rare. 5 inches. May ..	1/6	15/-
.. <i>ciliata</i> . A rare and beautiful species which I collected in the Dolomites. Dwarf and powderless flowers, almost a buttercup yellow.—C. E.	3/6	—
.. Old Red Dusty Müller . An old and half-forgotten cottage-garden Auricula. Very charming and quite distinct with its mealy white leaves and fragrant wall-flower red blossoms. 5 inches. May	2/6	—
.. Old Yellow Dusty Müller . An exact yellow counterpart of the last. 5 inches. May	2/6	—
.. yellow seedlings . A fine free flowering strain	1/-	10/-
bullesiana . A fine race of hybrids between Bulleyana and Beesiana, a fine range of colours, yellows, apricots, clarets, cinnabar red, etc. 18 inches. Bog. May-June	1/-	10/-
bulleyana . Splendid bog species. Tiers of rich apricot flowers. 18 inches. June	9d.	7/6
capitata Mooreana . Heads of Tyrian purple, fragrant and silvered with white meal. Most lovely, the best form. 9 inches. June	9d.	7/6
● CHIONANTHA . A very distinguished "nivalis" species, pasty white flowers with blackish centres. 18 inches. June	1/-	10/-
chrysopa . A very dainty and satisfactory newcomer from China, flowers lilac. 4 inches. June	3/6	—
denticulata . Handsome strong-growing species for cool corner. Large round lilac flower heads. 18 inches. April	9d.	7/6
.. alba . Attractive white variety	9d.	7/6
farinosa . <i>The Bird's-eye Primrose</i> . A fascinating native. Heads of rosy-lilac, yellow-eyed flowers. Whole plant mealy. Happiest in the alpine lawn garden. 4 to 5 inches. June	9d.	7/6
frondosa . An easy clump-forming development of <i>farinosa</i> from the Balkans. June	9d.	7/6
japonica . Handsome bog species with rich crimson purple flowers. 18 inches. June	9d.	7/6
japonica sanguinea . A rich terra-cotta crimson form of the above. 18 inches. June	1/-	10/-
Juliae . Like a dwarf creeping glossy primrose with yellow-eyed claret-crimson flowers. Best in cool, rich soil. A splendid plant. 2 to 3 inches. Early Spring	6d.	5/-
Juliana Wanda . Brilliant free flowered hybrid from the last. Barbaric clarety-crimson. 3 inches. Early Spring	1/-	10/-
Lissadell Red Hugh . A gorgeous bog hybrid of an indescribable colour somewhere between terra-cotta and cinnabar red. 18 inches. June	1/6	10/-
marginata . An easy and most beautiful alpine species. Leaves toothed and white edged. Heads of fragrant lavender flowers in early Spring. 3 to 4 inches	1/6	15/-
minima . A tiny fairy high alpine species. Forms a close turf with large pink, almost stemless flowers. Excellent for the alpine lawn. Easy and flowers well. 1 inch. May-June	1/6	15/-
nivalis (<i>of gardens</i>). (<i>See pubescens alba</i>)		
pedemontana . Rare rock species with heads of bright rosy flowers. 3 inches	1/-	10/-
Polyanthus . Crimson Bedder . A recent acquisition of splendid habit, rich velvet-crimson in colour. Stock limited	1/-	10/-
● .. SIX HILLS STRAIN . For many years we have been working at and improving this magnificent strain of Polyanthus. Our aim has been rich deep colour and quality of bloom rather than size. The most glorious mixture of scarlets, crimsons, purples, blues, and rich rose, etc. Seeds only	2/6 and 5/-	

ALPINE PLANTS

PRIMULA—continued.

Each. Dos.

<p>pubescens. This name covers a wide range of hybrids springing from <i>P. hirsuta</i> × <i>P. Auricula</i>. The first natural hybrid of this race was recorded in the late sixteenth century. Typical examples of the race are, on the one hand, the garden Auriculas, which show the influence of <i>Auricula</i>, and, on the other hand, those which, like Mrs. Wilson, lean more towards <i>hirsuta</i>.</p>			
<p>☛ PUBESCENS ALBA (<i>Syn. P. nivalis of gardens</i>). This grand old garden plant must have been in cultivation for over a century. It is fairly well known, has become very scarce, and its origin is wrapped in mystery. In effect it is like <i>hirsuta</i>, with full round heads of snow-white scented flowers. Should be given a cool rock corner and richest turfy loam. 4 to 5 inches. April–May</p>			5/- —
<p>☛ .. FALDONSIDE. A brilliant hybrid of the very greatest garden merit, which we obtained from the famous garden of the late Mr. Boyd, of Melrose. Very free flowering, with full heads of a splendid light crimson. Fragrant. 5 inches. April</p>			3/6 —
<p>☛ .. LADYBIRD. A hybrid of our own raising. Large full trusses of Ladybird red. New. 5 inches. April.. ..</p>			7/6 —
<p>.. Mrs. Wilson. A splendid and free-flowering dwarf hybrid with rich lilac-purple flowers. 3 to 4 inches. April ..</p>			3/6 —
<p>.. Othello. A strong-growing hybrid with large full heads of rich crimson-purple. 6 inches. April</p>			5/- —
<p>☛ .. RUBY. The most brilliant of all. Full heads of intense ruby-red with white eyes. Fragrant. Superb plant. 3 to 4 inches. April</p>			2/6 —
<p>.. The General. A very rare plant. Flowers a strong rosy terra-cotta difficult to describe. 4 inches. April ..</p>			5/- —
<p>.. The Professor. A fine strong-growing free-flowering hybrid. Rich claret, 5 inches. April</p>			3/6 —
<p>pulverulenta. Like a rich crimson, mealy stemmed, japonica. Bog. 2 to 3 feet. June</p>			1/- 10/-
<p>rosea. An invaluable bog species from the Himalayas. Heads of brilliant clear rose in early Spring. 6 inches</p>			1/- 10/-
<p>scotica. A rare dwarf form of <i>farinosa</i> found only in the extreme North of Scotland. Flowers deep violet. 1 inch. May–June</p>			1/6 15/-
<p>sikkimensis. A glorious bog species with heads of dangling bells of soft amber yellow. Fragrant. 18 to 24 inches. May</p>			9d. 7/6
<p>☛ WINTERI. Broad rosettes of pearl-green leaves heavily powdered with white meal. Large cool lavender golden-eyed flowers on short stems in the heart of the plant. Winter and earliest Spring. Cool northern crevices or alpine house. Rare</p>			7/6 —

PRUNELLA (*Self-heal*), *Labiatae*

<p>grandiflora. Handsome for Alpine Meadow. Violet cluster heads. 9 inches. July</p>			6d. 5/-
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PYROLA (*Wintergreen*), *Ericaceae*.

<p>☛ ROTUNDIFOLIA. A most lovely plant. Round glossy, leathery leaves and erect wiry spikes of waxy-white bell flowers like Lily of the Valley, and equally fragrant. 9 to 12 inches. Vigorous established pot plants. May–July. Perfectly easy in a bed of pure leaf mould</p>			1/- 10/-
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ALPINE PLANTS

	Each.	Dos.
RAMONDIA, <i>Gesneraceae</i>.		
pyrenaica. Flat leaved rosettes and soft violet flowers. Choice alpine for shaded moist rock crevices. A particularly fine stock. 3 to 4 inches. May-June	1/-	10/-
RANUNCULUS, <i>Ranunculaceae</i>.		
gramineus. A most original-looking Mountain Buttercup. A tussock of glaucous grass-like leaves and big golden blossoms. Ours is a particularly fine form. 9 inches. May	2/6	—
parnassifolius. A very beautiful high alpine Buttercup. Rounded leathery leaves. Large white flowers. May	2/6	—
pyrenaicus. Perhaps the best buttercup for an alpine lawn. Slender, graceful, and with white flowers. 6 inches. May	1/6	15/-
rutaefolius. An uncommon and very distinct Mountain Buttercup, dwarf with grey leaves and white flowers. 3 inches. June	2/6	—
sequieri. Rare white species from high limestone screes. Resembles <i>glacialis</i> , but white-flowered and much easier. May	2/6	—
RAOULIA, <i>Compositae</i>.		
australis. A minute close carpet giving the effect of a top dressing of frosted silver grit	6d.	5/-
glabra. A greenish version of the last. Good for the alpine lawn garden	9d.	7/6
REINKECKIA, <i>Liliaceae</i>.		
carnea. A strange little Japanese plant with the leaves of a <i>Hemerocallis</i> , the flowers of a <i>Funkia</i> , and the smell of a soap shop. 6 inches. Summer	2/6	—
RUBUS (<i>Bramble</i>), <i>Rosaceae</i>.		
arcticus. Dainty dwarf Bramble, large pink flowers. Best in stony peat and loam. 3 to 4 inches	1/6	15/-
SAGINA (<i>Pearlwort</i>), <i>Caryophyllaceae</i>.		
glabra. Rounded emerald cushions starred with tiny white flowers. Often falsely sold as <i>Arenaria verna</i> . 1 inch	6d.	5/-
SAMOLUS (<i>Brook-weed</i>), <i>Primulaceae</i>.		
repens (<i>procumbens</i>). A close wiry carpet with white Myrtle-like blossoms. 1 inch. Aug.-Sept.	9d.	7/6
SANGUINARIA (<i>Blood Root</i>), <i>Papaveraceae</i>.		
canadensis. Very lovely white flowers. Cool position. 6 inches. March	1/-	10/-
SAPONARIA (<i>Soapwort</i>), <i>Caryophyllaceae</i>.		
ocymoides. An easy and brilliant trailer. Solid sheets of warm pink. May-June	6d.	5/-
,, alba Very pretty white variety of the last	9d.	7/6

ALPINE PLANTS

SAXIFRAGA (*Saxifrage*), *Saxifragaceae*.

Each. Doz.

AIZOON, OR ENCRUSTED SECTION.

The chief characteristics of this section are that the plants form rosettes of leathery leaves, toothed, and encrusted with a silvery-white calcareous edging. The flowers are borne on graceful sprays. They are easy to grow, flourishing in ordinary loam, and show to best advantage in raised rocky positions. They flower in May and June.

aizoon.	Beautiful, easy, and useful. Silvery rosettes and arched sprays of white flowers. 6 inches	6d.	5/-
"	BALDENSIS (<i>minutifolia</i>). The smallest of this race and of quite extraordinary charm. Close mats of tiny silvery rosettes, and flower-sprays only two inches high. I discovered this on Mt. Baldo.—C. E.	1/-	10/-
"	la graveana. Neat dwarf form. 3 inches	6d.	5/-
"	minor. Another pretty dwarf form. 3 inches	6d.	5/-
"	lutea. Lovely variety with soft yellow flowers. A beautiful companion to <i>A. rosea</i> . 6 inches	6d.	5/-
"	notata. Fine white-flowered variety. 4 to 5 inches	6d.	5/-
"	pectinata. Distinct and attractive. Heavily silvered. 6 inches	6d.	5/-
"	punctatissima. A very distinct form with white flowers heavily peppered with red dots. 6 inches	1/-	10/-
"	rosea. One of the loveliest. Flowers soft rose-pink. Foliage very handsome, especially in Winter. 6 inches	6d.	5/-
"	rosularis. Fine silvery incurved rosettes. 4 inches	6d.	5/-
alopecuria.	A fine silver hybrid with a "fox brush" of white flowers. 6 to 9 inches	2/6	—
Burnatii.	A pretty cross between <i>cochlearis</i> and <i>aizoon</i> . Attractive and free-flowering. 4 inches	9d.	7/6
CANIS DALMATICA (<i>Spotted Dog</i>).	A fine silvery hybrid. The flowers are heavily and fantastically spotted with red. New. 18 inches	6d.	5/-
cartilaginea.	A very rare species from the Caucasus. Agave-like rosettes, white margined. Flowers white. 6 to 9 inches	2/6	—
Cecil Davies.	A brilliant hybrid of <i>longifolia</i> . Intensely silver star-fish rosettes. Stock limited. 6 to 9 inches	5/-	—
cochlearis.	Hard dense hummocks of heavily silvered blue-grey rosettes. Pure white flower sprays on red stems. A very distinguished little plant, and quite easy to grow. 4 inches	1/-	10/-
"	minor. A dwarf compact variety of the last	1/-	10/-
cotyledon.	Large green rosettes and huge arching flower-plumes. 1½ to 3 feet high. A magnificent and easily grown plant	6d.	5/-
"	CATERHAMENSIS. A remarkably fine form, probably of hybrid origin, which came from a Caterham garden. The white flowers are handsomely and heavily freckled with red	1/-	10/-
"	Ioelandica Even larger and more magnificent than the type. In practice here its reputed hatred of lime has proved false	1/-	10/-
Dr. Ramsay.	One of the loveliest and most distinguished of silver hybrids. The leaf rosettes are very richly silvered. Graceful arched sprays of large white flowers with a fine central zone of red spots. 9 inches	1/-	10/-
ESTHER.	A beautiful new hybrid of <i>cochlearis</i> × <i>aizoon lutea</i> . Brilliant encrusted foliage and bold arching sprays of softest yellow. 12 inches	1/6	15/-



Saxifraga Grisebachii
Wisley Variety

ALPINE PLANTS

SAXIFRAGA—continued.

		Each.	Dos.
Kolenatiana Major	(<i>Sendtneri</i>). Somewhat like <i>cartilaginea</i> . Tall sprays of coral-pink flowers. Leaves bright red during Winter. Uncommon. 12 inches	1/6	15/-
lingulata.	This is the true <i>lingulata</i> type plant (sometimes distinguished as <i>Bellardi</i>) quite distinct with its long, narrow, heavily silvered leaves and superb arched sprays of pure white flowers. 12 to 18 inches	3/6	—
”	ALBERTI. Probably a garden hybrid, and in our opinion the finest silver saxifrage in cultivation. 9 to 12 inches ..	9d.	7/6
”	lantoscana. A distinct form of <i>lingulata</i> with short blunt ended leaves. Collected in the classic centre of its distribution. 12 inches	1/-	10/-
longifolia.	“ <i>The Queen of Saxifrages.</i> ” Often offered but seldom sent out true. 1½ to 2½ feet	2/6	—
maonabiana.	Originated in 1875 in the Botanical Garden at Edinburgh. The true plant, extremely rare. White, very handsomely red spotted. 18 inches	2/6	—
paradoxa.	Striking blue-grey foliage, heavily silvered. 6 inches ..	9d.	7/6
valdensis.	This is scarcely ever supplied true, <i>cochlearis minor</i> being generally sent under the name. The foliage is not unlike a very compact form of <i>cochlearis</i> . The flowers, however, are much nearer a dwarf <i>aizoon</i> . 1½ to 2 inches. Collected by me in the Graian Alps in 1921 and 1925.—C. E. ..	2/6	—

KABSCHIA SECTION, INCLUDING ENGLERIAS.

All the Saxifrages in this section appreciate either full scree conditions, or at any rate gritty well-drained soil.

apiculata.	An easy, showy hybrid. Hard emerald cushions, primrose flower-heads in February and March. 2 inches	6d.	5/-
”	alba. A pure white sport from the last. 2 inches	6d.	5/-
Arco Valleyi.	A new <i>Kabschia</i> hybrid. Flowers shell pink with the perfect form of <i>Faldonside</i> . 1 inch. Small plants. March	5/-	—
Boryi.	A <i>Kabschia</i> with rounded grey leaves and creamy white flowers. 1 inch. April	1/-	10/-
Boydii alba	Blue-grey cushions with large white flowers. 2 inches. Rare	9d.	7/6
burseriana.	Dense grey cushions. In March and April huge white flowers on red stems. Exquisite. 2 inches	1/-	10/-
”	crenata. Petals crimped and frilled	1/6	15/-
”	Gloria. The finest form, with great solid flowers the size of half-crowns. Stock limited. Plants small	3/6	—
”	speciosa. Later and even freer flowering than the others	1/6	15/-
Bursiculata.	Handsome hybrid, <i>burseriana</i> × <i>apiculata</i> . Large white flower heads. 3 inches	1/6	15/-
caesia.	Minute silvery cushions. Dainty sprays of white flowers. Cool gritty loam. 2 inches. April-May	1/6	15/-
caesia × aizoides.	(See <i>S. x patens</i> .)		
Clarkei.	A fine <i>Engleria</i> hybrid with large pink flowers. Rare. 3 inches. April	2/6	—
diapensioides.	Hard grey cushions and fine white flowers. Demands a tight limestone crevice. Rare. 2 inches. May	2/6	—
Elizabethæ.	Like <i>apiculata</i> but darker in flower and leaf. Easy. Ours is the best red-stemmed form. 3 inches. March	6d.	5/-
Faldonside.	Quite the loveliest of yellow hybrids. Big solid round flowers of soft clear yellow. Rare 2 inches. March	5/-	—
Grisebachii.	Wisley Variety. A splendid opulent form, far larger, handsomer, and easier than the old type. Beautiful silver star rosettes and arched flower-stems of crimson velvet in February. 5 to 6 inches. Sturdy small plants. Stock very limited this year	7/6	—

ALPINE PLANTS

SAXIFRAGA—continued.

	Each.	Dor.
Haagei. A rich golden edition of Elizabethæ. 2 inches. February–March	6d.	5/-
Irvingii. A very charming dwarf hybrid from burseriana. Flowers soft shell-pink. Free flowering and a good doer. 1 inch.		
March	1/-	10/-
Jenkinsæ. In our opinion a very good plant, like a slightly larger Irvingii and holds its colour better. February	1/6	15/-
Kestonensis. A small neat burseriana hybrid with pure white flowers. 1 inch. March	2/6	—
Kotschyi. Rare dwarf yellow Kabschia. Easy and bright. 1 inch.		
March	6d.	5/-
lilacina. Delightful Himalayan species. Dwarf, neat growth, studded with large lilac blossoms. Cool position in peat, leaf-mould, sand and chips. ¼ inch. March	1/6	1/-
marginata. Very fine silvery Kabschia. Heads of large pure white flowers. 3 inches. March	9d.	7/6
● MYRA. A brilliant hybrid raised by the late Reginald Farrer. Parentage unknown, but probably <i>scardica</i> × <i>lilacina</i> . Dwarf thrifty Kabschia habit and large flowers of a warm cherry red. 1 inch. March	1/6	15/-
Obristii. Strong silvery Kabschia. Large white flowers, vigorous and beautiful. 3 inches. March	9d.	7/6
Patens, Elliott's Variety. A beautiful hybrid raised here, <i>caesia</i> × <i>aisiodes auyantiaca</i> . Like an easy free-growing <i>caesia</i> with buds opening a beautiful soft orange buff, and fading to butter yellow. 2 inches. May	3/6	—
Riverslea. In our opinion, one of the most dainty and charming of the new red Kabschia hybrids. Close thrifty habit, flowers deep plum-crimson, 3 to 4 in a head on 2 inch stems. Feb.-March	2/6	—
rocheliana. A dwarf choice white Kabschia. 2 inches. March	1/-	10/-
" coriophylla. A distinct compact form of the last. 1 inch	9d.	7/6
" purpurea. White flowers, red buds. New. 2 inches ..	1/6	15/-
Salomoni. Attractive neat grey cushions. Charming white flowers. 2 inches. March	6d.	5/-
sancta. Emerald spiny cushions and brilliant golden flowers. Haunts the marble beds of Greece. Full sun and lime. 3 inches. March	9d.	7/6
● SCARDICA (true). A very rare plant in cultivation and a very fine one, bold blue-grey spiry foliage and heads of large solid white flowers. 3 inches. March-April	5/-	—
" obtusa. Compact silvery tufts. Heads of large showy flowers. 2 inches. March	9d.	7/6
tombeanensis. Rare Kabschia. Congested habit and pure white flowers. Limestone crevice. 3 inches. April	3/6	—
● VANDELLI. An extremely rare species, very sharply pointed leaves and fine heads of pure white flowers. Hot limestone crevice. April.. .. .	5/-	—

PORPHYRION SECTION.

A very distinct section of absolutely prostrate growth studding the ground with large stemless flowers. Scree. Appreciates top dressing.

oppositifolia alba. Like a snow patch in March	6d.	5/-
" latina. A very distinct form with beautifully shaped flowers, of a purer, less purplish pink than any other ..	1/6	15/-

ALPINE PLANTS

SAXIFRAGA—continued.

	Each.	Dos.
oppositifolia splendens. Well named. Entirely smothered with large heather purple flowers in March	9d.	7/6
.. Wetterhorn Variety. A distinct and brilliant form ..	1/-	10/-
RETUSA. A very charming dwarf species, carrying heads of brilliant ruby flowers on 1 inch stems. Scree. April	1/6	15/-

MOSSY SECTION, DACTYLOIDES.

These form lush cushions of emerald mossy foliage and cover themselves in May with dainty sprays of pink, white or crimson flowers. They appreciate partial shade, resent severe drought, and are helped by an occasional top dressing of leaf mould. Invaluable for rock garden or border edgings.

bathoniensis. Still one of the best red mossies. 5 inches	6d.	5/-
cæspitosa. Charming white species. 3 inches	6d.	5/-
.. Knapton Pink. Soft pink, and distinct downy foliage. 4 inches	6d.	5/-
Clibrani. Fine large red. 4 inches	6d.	5/-
Crimson King. A glorious deep red, of great size and substance. 4 inches	6d.	5/-
decipiens. Rosettes turn bright crimson in Winter. Flowers white. 4 inches	6d.	5/-
Diana. Sumptuous great snow-white flowers. 6 inches	9d.	7/6
Fairy. Delicate shell-pink. Charming. 5 inches	9d.	7/6
Fergusonii. Bright pink, vigorous. 3 inches	6d.	5/-
geranioides. Distinct handsome foliage. Tall sprays of white flowers. 6 inches	6d.	5/-
.. var. ladanifera. Distinct variety from Spain. Leaves in Winter covered with a blue aromatic gum deposit. Uncommon. 6 inches	9d.	7/6
Glasnevin Beauty. Very large white solid flowers. 6 inches	9d.	7/6
hypnoides. <i>Dovedale Moss.</i> A rapid easy carpeter, pure white. Popular edging plant. 4 inches	6d.	5/-
Mayfield. An uncommonly fine red. 6 inches	6d.	5/-
muscoides. A neat pretty dwarf pink	6d.	5/-
.. Wild Rose. Very dainty pale-pink variety. 3 inches ..	9d.	7/6
pedemontana cervicornis. Round white flowers, distinct and attractive. 3 inches	6d.	5/-
sanguinea superba. Very fine deep red. 6 inches	9d.	7/6
Wallacci (<i>maweanax Camposii leptophylla</i>). This fine old hybrid is often offered as <i>Camposii</i> , which it is not. It originated at Edinburgh about 1890. Still in the front rank of whites. 6 inches	6d.	5/-

VARIOUS OTHER SPECIES.

aloides aurantiaca. Mats of mossy emerald foliage and masses of deep orange flowers in late Summer. 2 to 3 inches	9d.	7/6
.. Atrorubens. Flowers rich mahogany red	9d.	7/6
aquatica. A giant among mossies, with velvet green rosettes, 6 inches across when grown in the moisture it loves. Handsome white flower-heads. 9 inches. Seldom supplied true ..	2/6	—

ALPINE PLANTS

SAXIFRAGA—*continued.*

	Each.	Dox.
<i>cuneifolia infundibuliformis.</i> In doubt as to their correctness we once dropped these lovely syllables from our catalogue. Now on reassurance from an eminent quarter we gladly restore them. The plant attached to them is a dainty miniature London Pride for shady corners. 2 inches. May	9d.	7/6
<i>granulata fl. pl.</i> A beautiful double form of the "Meadow Saxifrage." Leaves die down after flowering and reappear in Autumn. 6 to 9 inches. White. May	6d.	5/-
PRIMULOIDES, ELLIOTT'S VARIETY. A tiny compact London Pride. I collected this beautiful little plant in the Pyrenees. Flowers warm clear pink. 3 to 4 inches.—C. E. May	1/6	15/-
<i>tenella.</i> A charming dainty thing of emerald mossy aspect. Sprays of fairy creamy-white flowers. 3 inches. May	9d.	7/6

SCABIOSA (*Scabious*), *Dipsaceae.*

<i>graminifolia.</i> Silver grassy leaves and lavender flowers in June and July. 9 inches	1/6	15/-
<i>Pteroccephala</i> (<i>Syn. parnassi</i>). Dwarf trailing Grecian species. Soft silver mats of foliage covered with short-stemmed lilac flowers. These are followed later by grey fluffy seed heads. 3 inches. July	9d.	7/6

SCLERANTHUS.

<i>biflorus.</i> A very attractive cushion plant from New Zealand, extremely rare in cultivation. Smooth close bummocks of finest emerald turf shot with gold	1/6	15/-
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SCUTELLARIA (*Skull-cap*), *Labiatae.*

<i>alpina.</i> A splendid free growing, free flowering alpine. Trailing habit and large heads of rich violet flowers. Too seldom seen in English gardens. 2 inches. July	1/6	15/-
<i>Brittonii.</i> Flowers white and violet-blue. 6 inches. June-July	9d.	7/6
<i>indica japonica.</i> Choice and very lovely species. Dainty neat habit, velvety leaves and hooded violet flowers. Warm well-drained position or scree. 3 to 4 inches. July-August	1/6	15/-

SEDUM (*Stonecrop*), *Crassulaceae.*

<i>acre.</i> The common yellow Stonecrop. Excellent for roofing and flooring. 3 inches. June-July	6d.	5/-
<i>majus (maroccanum).</i> Handsome larger form. Rich gold	6d.	5/-
<i>album chloroticum.</i> Dwarf and neat. Spinach green. Cloud of white flowers. 3 inches. Summer	6d.	5/-
<i>murale.</i> Purple foliage and pinkish flowers. 3 inches. Summer	6d.	5/-
<i>Anacampseros.</i> Prostrate, round reddish flower heads. 2 inches. July	6d.	5/-
<i>dasyphyllum.</i> One of the smallest. Neat, dainty and grey-leaved. 2 inches. July	6d.	5/-
<i>hispanicum minus.</i> Almost universally miscalled glaucum. A neat tufted grey species. 2 inches. July	6d.	5/-
<i>kamtschaticum.</i> Handsome heads of treacle-gold. 4 to 5 inches. Aug.	6d.	5/-
<i>variegatum.</i> Attractively variegated with red and gold	9d.	7/6
<i>Lydium.</i> Neat and attractive. Leaves turn deep red when starved. 3 inches. July	6d.	5/-
<i>oreganum.</i> Universally sold as obtusatum though the latter is not in cultivation. A very attractive plant. Fat red leaves and golden flowers. 3 inches. Aug.	6d.	5/-

ALPINE PLANTS

SEDUM—*continued*.

	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Dos.</i>
pulchellum. From America. One of the best of the pink species. Likes moist position. 4 inches. Aug.	9d.	7/6
rupestre. Very near reflexum. Colours well in Autumn. 4 inches. July	6d.	5/-
sexangulare. Neat and attractive; bronze-leaved. 3 inches. July ..	6d.	5/-
spathulifolium. Cushions of fat opalescent grey foliage. Golden flowers on yellow stems with pink ankles. 4 inches. July	6d.	5/-
● PURPUREUM. The finest Sedum in cultivation. Leaves plum-purple with grey bloom. First sent out by this Nursery	9d.	7/6
stoloniferum. Glossy leaves, prostrate habit. Flowers white. 1 inch. July	6d.	5/
sulphureum. Name doubtful but descriptive. Attractive pale-yellow flower-heads. 4 inches. July	6d.	5/-

SEMPERVIVUM (*Houseleek*), *Crassulaceae*.

arachnoideum. <i>Cobweb Houseleek.</i> A curious and beautiful rock plant. Colonies of fleshy rosettes, thickly covered with white silky cobwebs. Handsome crimson flowers. Poor soil or even on bare rock with a handful of soil. Should be in every garden 3 inches. June-July	6d.	5/-
We stock a large collection of other <i>Sempervivums</i> . Nomenclature in the family, however, is so hopelessly confused that until Mr. Lloyd Praeger's forthcoming monograph is published we prefer not to attempt to offer named sorts. We can, however, offer 12 distinct varieties for 5/- each variety with a high-sounding but unreliable name.		

SENECIO, *Compositae*.

tirolensis. A brilliant alpine with feathery spinach-green leaves and dwarf Ragwort heads of intense orange. 6 inches. July	9d.	7/6
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SILENE (*Catchfly*), *Caryophyllaceae*.

acaulis. A typical high alpine. Close green cushions, and tiny stemless rosy flowers, which it never produces in cultivation. We therefore no longer offer it	—	—
● ELLIOTT'S VARIETY. I discovered this charming form at Mt. Cenis in 1920. Its flowers, which it produces freely and continuously in cultivation, are clear warm salmon rose. May-July.—C. E.	1/6	15/-
saxatilis (<i>pedunculata</i>). A very satisfactory form. Large flowers freely borne. May-June	9d.	7/6
alpestris. A dainty easy alpine. Heads of dead white flowers. 3 inches. May-June	9d.	7/6
fl. pl. Attractive double flowered form	9d.	7/6
californicum. Rare species with fiery vermilion flowers. 6 inches. June-July	1/6	15/-
Schafta. Dwarf and showy in late Summer. Rosy-magenta. 4 inches	6d.	5/-

SISYRINCHIUM, *Iridaceae*.

angustifolium. Small Iris-like plant. Flowers pale blue, produced daily in long succession. 6 inches. June-July	6d.	5/-
bellum. Dwarfier and deeper blue. 3 inches. June-July	6d.	5/-
bermudianum. Flowers violet-blue. 6 inches. June	6d.	5/-
californicum. A handsome species with maize-yellow flowers. 12 inches. June	6d.	5/-
chilense. An attractive species with white and mauve flowers. 9 to 12 inches. June	6d.	5/-
convolutum. Large butter-yellow flowers. 4 inches. June	9d.	7/6

ALPINE PLANTS

SISYRINCHIUM—*continued.*

	Each.	Doz.
● FILIFOLIUM. " <i>Pale Maidens.</i> " A rare and exquisite flower which I collected in the Falkland Isles. Rush-like leaves, and hanging satiny-white bell-flowers veined with chocolate-purple. Fragrant. Peaty loam. May. 6 inches.—C. E.	1/6	—
grandiflorum. A lovely species which has become all too rare in gardens. Rush-like growth and large dangling glossy bells, reddish-violet, in February and March. 9 inches	1/6	15/-
● GRANDIFLORUM ALBUM. Very rare white variety. Exquisite	1/-	10/-

SMILACINA (*see Malanthemum*).

SOLDANELLA, *Primulaceae.*

alpina. Choice dainty high alpine. Fringed lilac bells. 3 inches. March	1/6	15/-
Ganderi. A rare and dainty little white hybrid. 2 inches. March ...	2/6	—
montana. The giant of the race. Big fringed lavender bells. 5 inches. March	1/6	15/-
pusilla. Lovely fairy-like dwarf. Soft lilac. 3 inches. March ..	1/6	15/-
alba. Rare and lovely white variety	2/6	—

SYNTHYRIS, *Scrophulariaceae.*

reniformis. A jolly little blue flower of early spring for cool corner in the rock garden. 4 inches	1/-	10/-
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TANACETUM (*Tansy*), *Compositae.*

Herderii. Beautiful silver leaves and yellow button-flowers. Attractive, uncommon. 6 inches. July	9d.	7/6
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TEUCRIUM (*Germander*), *Labiatae.*

Chamaedrys. Picturesque dwarf sub-shrub. Glossy dark-green leaves, and whorls of pinkish flowers in Autumn. 12 to 18 inches	9d.	7/6
Pollium (<i>Syn. aureum</i>). Dwarf silver-leaved species, flowers golden. 4 to 6 inches. July	9d.	7/6
pyrenaicum. Quite prostrate with inch broad heads of lilac and sulphur yellow. 1 inch. June-July	1/-	10/-

THLASPI

rotundifolia (<i>iberidella</i>). A very lovely alpine from high limestone screes. Close heads of honey-scented lilac blossom. 1 inch. Always rare in captivity. May-June	2/6	—
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THYMUS (*Thyme*), *Labiatae.*

carnosus. Neat dark green bushlet with the habit of a tiny Irish Yew. 6 to 9 inches	6d.	5/-
Chamaedrys nummularius. A rampant fragrant trailer, flowering late	6d.	5/-
● HERBA-BARONA. Fascinating species which I collected in Corsica. Smells strongly of seed cake. Trailing. Lilac. July.—C. E.	9d.	7/6
micans. Forms rounded heathery hummocks of ash-green. Fragrant ..	6d.	5/-
nitidus. A most distinctive and attractive bush species which covers itself with a cloud of rosy lilac flowers. 9 to 12 inches. June	1/-	10/-
Serpillum. The Creeping Thyme of the English downlands. Delightful carpeter for rock garden and paths. Lilac. June-July ..	6d.	5/-
albus. When in flower like a sheet of snow	6d.	5/-
● ANNIE HALL. A beautiful flesh pink variety which came from Mr. Alva J. Hall, of Harrogate	1/6	15/-
aureus. Whole plant turns brilliant gold in Winter, green in Summer. First rate	9d.	7/6
coccineus. A splendid lurid crimson form	6d.	5/-
majus. Much larger heads of the same splendid colour ..	1/-	10/-



Sisyrrinchium filifolium

ALPINE PLANTS

THYMUS <i>continued.</i>		<i>Each.</i>	<i>Dos.</i>
Serpyllum lanuginosus.	A woolly variety draping every contour of rock and ground with grey	6d.	5/-
☛ MINUS.	A very tiny close-growing variety; makes an invaluable carpet in the alpine lawn	9d.	7/6
citriodorus.	The Lemon Thyme of the kitchen garden.		
☛ aureus.	Golden leaves, bright and attractive. 6 inches.	6d.	5/-
☛ Silver Queen.	New. Leaves brilliantly edged with silver. 6 inches	9d.	7/6
 TIARELLA (<i>Foam Flower</i>), <i>Saxifragaceae.</i>			
cordifolia.	Beautiful trailer for cool shady places. Feathery creamy flower-spikes. 6 inches. May	9d.	7/6
 TRIENTALIS (<i>Chickweed Wintergreen</i>), <i>Primulaceae.</i>			
Europaea.	A rare and charming native; several delicate white flowers, flushed rose, above a whorl of five or six leaves carried on a slender 3 inch stem. Shade and leaf mould	1/6	15/-
 TROLLIUS (<i>Globe Flower</i>), <i>Ranunculaceae.</i>			
☛ PUMILUS.	Dwarf Chinese species with rich wide-open golden flowers. 6 inches. June-July	1/-	10/-
☛ TROPAEOLUM SPECIOSUM.	(See Herbaceous Section, page 86.)		
 TUNICA , <i>Caryophyllaceae.</i>			
Saxifraga.	Like a small neat pink Gypsophila, for the rock garden. Late Summer. 6 inches	6d.	5/-
 UVULARIA , <i>Liliaceae.</i>			
grandiflora.	A graceful plant for half shade, like a dwarf wiry Solomon's Seal with dangling butter-yellow flowers. 9 inches. May	1/6	15/-
 VACCINIUM , <i>Ericaceae.</i>			
vitus idoea (<i>Crowberry</i>).	Very pretty sub-shrub, with pinkish waxy bells, followed by scarlet berries. Peat or leaf mould. 6 inches	1/6	15/-
 VERONICA , <i>Scrophulariaceae.</i>			
☛ BIDWILLII, TRUE.	Quite distinct and very charming. Tiny leaves and prostrate habit. Flowers white. Rare	1/6	15/-
☛ Lilacina.	A lovely lilac form of the false Bidwillii	1/-	10/-
cinerea.	Compact mats of silvery foliage contrasting charmingly with the pale blue flowers. 3 inches. June	9d.	7/6
coriacea.	Quaint leathery green leaves and arched spikes of pale blue. 2 inches. June. Rare	1/-	10/-
corymbosa.	Dainty branched spikes of blue. 9 inches. July	9d.	7/6
epacridea.	The true plant. Very rare and indescribably quaint shrublet. 4 to 5 inches	1/6	15/-
☛ FILICAULIS.	A ramping treasure for a cool corner. Rapidly forms a soft lush cushion smothered with china-blue "Bird's Eyes." Rare but easy. May	6d.	5/-
filifolia.	Soft heath-like growth and pale blue flowers. 4 inches. June	1/-	10/-
Hectori.	A strange New Zealand sub-shrubby species like a leathery Club Moss. 1 foot	1/-	10/-
Kotchjana.	Pretty dwarf, with narrow leaves and rosy flowers. May-June	9d.	7/6
pinguifolia gracilis.	A neat shrublet, tiny glaucous grey leaves and pale blue flowers. 6 inches	1/6	15/-
repens.	A close path-carpeter strewn with milky-blue flowers	6d.	5/-
rupestris.	See <i>Teucrium dubia</i> .		
salicornioides aurea.	Like a neat dwarf Cupressus of a sunny golden green. 4 to 6 inches	1/-	10/-

ALPINE PLANTS

VERONICA—continued.

	Each.	Dos.
SKELLUMI. Name subject to correction. A very lovely, free flowering dwarf, which I collected in the Pyrenees, like a neat <i>Teucrium dubia</i> of a delicious soft powder-blue. 2 inches. June.—C. E.	2/6	—
spicata alpina (nana). A dwarf densely tufted alpine form. 4 inches. Blue. June	6d.	5/-
Teucrium dubia (prostrata, rupestris). Well known and magnificent for edgings and rock or wall gardens. Trailing sheets of vivid sapphire. June	6d.	5/-
" " pallida. Palest watery blue. Very pretty. New	1/-	10/-
" " alba. An attractive white variety	9d.	7/6
trehane. A brilliant plant with golden foliage contrasting vividly with its sapphire blossom. 4 to 5 inches. June-July	6d.	5/-

VIOLA, *Violaceae*.

Bertoloni. Name a little doubtful, but a most lovely and trustworthy alpine pansy. Close neat habit, with medium sized flowers of a clear lavender-blue 3 inches. May-June	1/6	15/-
biflora. Charming dwarf alpine species for a cool corner. Brilliant golden flower with black whisker markings. All Summer	1/-	10/-
BLANDA. A delicious little plant like a tiny pure white Dog Violet. Very free flowering. 2 inches. June-July	9d.	7/6
Blue Stone. One of the oldest of the Bedding Violas, and one of the best. The flowers are a rich peacock blue with a blue-black blotch in the centre. Compact habit	1/-	10/-
Calcarata (true). A lovely high alpine pansy, very rare in gardens. Lavender flowers. Not easy, best tried in scree. 3 inches	2/6	—
cornuta. The long-spurred Pyrenean mountain Pansy. Pale mauve and very free. 6 inches. Spring-Summer. First rate for alpine meadow	6d.	5/-
" purpurea. Deep purple. Flowers often hawked in the London streets as violets	6d.	5/-
elator. A distinct and very beautiful "Dog Violet." With erect tree-like stems and very large flowers of white and pale mauve. 6 to 9 inches. June	1/-	10/-
gracilis. A glorious Grecian species. Forms dense evergreen mats with countless deepest purple butterfly blossoms. 4 inches. Early spring and most of summer	6d.	5/-
" Golden Wave. Rich yellow variety	9d.	7/6
" grandeur. A very fine thing indeed. Rich violet beautifully shaded	1/-	10/-
" J. B. Taylor. Very dainty and free. White flushed palest lavender	9d.	7/6
" Lady Crisp. Perfectly charming. Clear lavender with the air of an alpine species	1/6	15/-
" Mrs. Bowles. Velvety purple. Large and round	6d.	5/-
TRICOLOR ARKWRIGHTS RUBY. In our opinion the most brilliant and wonderful pansy in existence, flowers medium sized of an intense wallflower-red	2/6	—

WAHLENBERGIA (*Syn. Edraianthus*), *Campanulaceae*.

Serpyllifolia major. Trailing habit with big bells of Tyrian purple. Rare	2/6	—
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ZAUSCHNERIA (*Californian Fuchsia*), *Onagraceae*.

californica mexicana. A brilliant rock or border plant for hot dry positions. A 12 inch mass of flaming scarlet in Autumn	9d.	7/6
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Choice Dwarf Trees and Shrubs for the Rock Garden

ABIES (*see Picea*). Each,

AMYGDALUS (*Almond*), *Rosaceae*.

nanus. A tiny Almond of running habit, slender erect willowy stems wreathed with tiny pink flowers. 2 feet. May 5/-
 .. **albus.** A charming white variety 5/-

BUDDLEIA, *Loganiaceae*.

☛ **F. 212. VARIABILIS VAR. NANHOENSIS.** One of the most delightful shrubs that Farrer introduced from Chinese Tibet. A miniature counterpart of *variabilis*, and does not exceed 3 to 4 ft. in height. Long spikes of lavender-purple, on little wiry branches. A charming and invaluable introduction for the rock garden 1/6
 ☛ **ALTERNIFOLIA.** Another superb introduction from China, makes a fine bush, 5 and 6 feet high, long, gracefully arching stems, wreathed with fragrant lilac blossoms .. 3/6

CISTUS (*Sun Rose*), *Cistaceae*.

crispus. Grey-green foliage in lovely contrast with the large pink flowers. 2 feet. June-July.. .. . 1/6
formosus (*Helianthemum formosum*). Scientifically a *Helianthemum*, but for all practical purposes a *Cistus*. Low-growing habit, grey leaves, and golden blossoms with chocolate blotches. 18 inches. June-July 1/6
ladaniferus. Large dark leaves and large satin white flowers. 3 to 4 feet. June 1/6
purpureus. Large satin blossoms of warm cherry-rose with deeper red central spots. One of the best. 2 to 3 feet. June-July 1/6

COTONEASTER, *Rosaceae*.

adpressa. A dwarf rock-hugging species from China. Red fruits and deciduous leaves which turn red before falling 3/6
congesta (*microphylla glacialis*). Picturesque low-growing evergreen rock-shrub. Compact habit, berries bright red 3/6
 ☛ **HUMIFUSA** (*Dammerii radicans*). A curious and attractive Chinese species hugging the contours of rock or ground with slender branches. Large glossy leaves and large coral-red berries 2/6
horizontalis. A valuable species of fan-like growth for training up a wall or as a bush in the open. Leaves glossy and brilliant red in Autumn. Orange-scarlet berries in great profusion 2/6
microphylla. Picturesque evergreen rock or wall-shrub. Deep green box-like leaves, and berries velvet crimson 1/6
salicifolia floccosa. Glorious new Chinese species. Forms a spreading shrub 6 to 8 feet high, with handsome narrow dark evergreen foliage. Brilliant in Autumn with corymbs of small showy orange berries 3/6
thymifolia. In effect a congested small leaved *microphylla*. Good rock shrub 1/6

TREES AND SHRUBS

CUPRESSUS (<i>Cypress</i>), <i>Cupressineae</i> .	<i>Each.</i>
<p>Fletcheri. One of the most beautiful conifers in cultivation. Neat erect conical habit. Foamy blue-grey foliage. Will eventually reach about 10 feet in height. Nice specimens</p>	3/6
<p>„ globosa. A rare and truly dwarf form of the last. A great acquisition for the rock garden.</p>	3/6
<p>leptoclada. A very distinct and slow-growing conifer of columnar habit for the rock-garden. Small specimens</p>	1/6
<p>obtusa nana. (<i>Retinispora</i>). Dwarf rounded habit. Excellent for the rock garden</p>	3/6
<p>„ elegans. A quaint huddled form, bronze tinged foliage</p>	3/6
<p>„ tetragona minima. The smallest and one of the most interesting of all conifers. A few years ago we acquired the original seedling plant, now aged 17 years. It is a 6-inch ball of congested emerald growth. Small specimens</p>	5/-
<p>➤ PLUMOSA NANA COMPRESSA. A quaint huddled fuzz of vegetation, which for its beauty and in spite of its name received an A.M., R.H.S. 1925</p>	10/-
CYTISUS (<i>Broom</i>), <i>Leguminosae</i>.	
<p>Kewensis. A beautiful soft creamy yellow broom of prostrate habit (<i>Seeds of hybrid coloured Brooms,—see our Seed List.</i>)</p>	3/6
DAPHNE, <i>Thymelaceae</i>.	
<p>Mezereum album. Lovely pure white flowers, wreathing the erect leafless stems in earliest Spring; fragrant. 2 to 3 feet</p>	3/6
ERICA (<i>Heather</i>), <i>Ericaceae</i>.	
<p>carnea. One of the few Heathers which can be grown on calcareous soil. Flowers in Winter. Pink. 6 to 9 inches</p>	1/-, 10/- <i>dos.</i>
<p>„ alba. White variety for luck</p>	1/-, 10/- „
ESCALLONIA, <i>Saxifragaceae</i>.	
<p>Edinensis. A graceful shrub 4 to 6 ft. high, with dainty trusses of rosy waxy flowers, strung along its arched branches</p>	1/6
FUCHSIA, <i>Onagraceae</i>.	
<p>pumila. Charming dainty dwarf Fuchsia. Erect bushy habit. Only 6 inches high. Red and violet flowers. August–September</p>	1/6
GORSE (<i>see Ulex</i>).	
HEDERA (<i>Ivy</i>), <i>Araliaceae</i>.	
<p>conglomerata. A quaint dwarf shrubby form, congested habit, with little up-shooting stems</p>	1/6
<p>„ prostrata. A strange huddled form of the last</p>	1/-
JUNIPERUS (<i>Juniper</i>), <i>Cupressineae</i>.	
<p>chinensis pfitzeriana. A very beautiful semi-prostrate form</p>	2/6
<p>➤ COFFIN JUNIPER. An interesting introduction from China by Farrer. Described by him as a valuable forest tree, whose timber resembles the Pencil Cedar and is greatly valued by the Chinese for the manufacture of coffins. They are said to pay as much as £70 or £80 for a single plank. Limited stock of small young plants of this rare, interesting and so far unnamed species</p>	7/6

TREES AND SHRUBS

JUNIPERUS—*continued.*

Each.

	communis hibernica. A very beautiful erect-growing Juniper with blue-grey foliage. Eventually reaches 10 to 15 feet ..	2/6
	hibernica compressa. <i>See page 48.</i>	
	horizontalis (<i>Waukegan or Carpet Juniper</i>). Rare and beautiful American species from the shores of the Great Lakes. Perfectly prostrate, and glaucous-blue in colour. Known in some gardens as <i>J. hudsonica</i>	2/6
	Sabina tamariscifolia (<i>Spanish Savin</i>). A prostrate variety of distinct and most beautiful aspect. Blue-grey frond-like growths. Very fine specimens. Approx. 2 feet across	3/6
☛	„ WATERERI. A very beautiful feathery semi-prostrate form. Some magnificent ancient specimens	15/-
	Sanderac. Forms an erect globular bushlet. Purple bronze foliage. Rare	1/6
	sp. (unnamed). A most beautiful erect growing form with steely-blue foliage	2/6
	squamata. A beautiful semi-prostrate rock Juniper	3/6

LAVENDULA (*Lavender*), *Labiatae.*

	Vera. The true old English lavender, for which this neighbourhood is famous	1/- 10/6 doz.
	Munstead Dwarf. A compact growing, rich coloured form	1/6 15/- „

LONICERA (*Honeysuckle*), *Caprifoliaceae.*

☛	NITIDA. We predict an immense future for this grand Chinese introduction as a garden hedge plant. Thickly clothed with tiny box-like leaves of rich green and stands clipping admirably. Young vigorous plants 12 to 18 inches	1/6 15/- doz. 110/- per 100
	syringantha. An elegant shrubby species which, as a wall shrub, will spread over many feet, and, as a rock shrub, will remain comparatively dwarf and bushy. Pink Daphne-like flowers, Hyacinth scented. May-June	1/6

OLEARIA, *Compositae.*

	nummularifolia. Quaint New Zealand shrub. Small leathery golden-green leaves. White flowers. 2 feet. June	1/6
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PICEA (ABIES) (*Spruce*), *Abietinae.*

☛	ALBERTIANA CONICA. Perhaps the most distinct and beautiful of the dwarf rock spruces, also the rarest. Dense cone-shaped habit. Small specimens on own roots	2/6
	excelsa Clanbrasiliiana. A very slow-growing Christmas tree. Dense low-spreading habit	5/-
	„ Gregoriana. A very attractive dwarf Christmas tree for the rock-garden	3/6
	„ Hudsonica. Very distinct congested form with lustrous deep green leaves	5/-
	„ brevifolia. Low spreading habit, a good dwarf	3/6
	„ pygma. Very neat and pretty	3/6
	„ Orientalis gracilis. One of the most distinct and attractive; slow growing, with an erect perky habit	3/6
	„ Maxwellii. A very attractive dwarf congested Spruce	3/6
	„ Remontii. A pretty dwarf Spruce of neat broadly conical habit	3/6

TREES AND SHRUBS

PINUS (<i>Pine</i>).	Each.	Doz.
<i>densiflora</i> (<i>Japanese Red Pine</i>). Largely used by the Japanese for dwarfing. Naturally makes a big tree. Small plants ..	1/6	—
<i>Cembra</i> (<i>Arolla Pine</i>). A slow-growing alpine species smelling deliciously when handled	3/6	—
<i>montana</i> <i>Mughus</i> . A dwarf alpine pine from highest wind-swept altitudes. Invaluable in the rock garden	3/6	—
<i>sylvestris beuvronensis</i> . For long we have sought this rarest and most beautiful of all dwarf forms of the Scots Pine. A real dwarf, small even in the needles	15/-	—
.. <i>globosa</i> . Rare dwarf Scots Pine	3/6	—

PODOCARPUS, *Taxaceae*.

<i>alpina</i> . A very rare Tasmanian conifer with exactly the aspect of a tiny weeping yew. Rare and most valuable for the rock-garden. Small specimens	2/6	—
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POTENTILLA, *Rosaceae*.

.. <i>fruticosa Mandshurica</i> . A dwarf shrubby species with pure white flowers. Rare	3/6	—
.. <i>rigida</i> . Another beautiful dwarf with large golden blossoms..	2/6	—

RETINISPORA (*see Cupressus*).

RHODODENDRON.

The varieties below are all suitable for the rock garden.

<i>ferrugineum</i> (<i>Alpenrose</i>). Heads of bright rosy-red flowers. Easy and very attractive. 12 to 18 inches. May	3/6	—
<i>hirsutum</i> . A hairy-leaved lime-loving form of the above.. .. .	3/6	—
<i>praecox</i> . The earliest of all. Azalea-like flowers of clear lavender ..	3/6	—
<i>racemosum</i> . Erect growth. Stems wreathed with dainty tiny pink and white flowers. June	3/6	—

ROSMARINUS (*Rosemary*), *Labiatae*.

<i>officinalis</i> . "For remembrance"	1/-	10/-
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SALIX (*Willow*), *Salicaceae*.

<i>Boydii</i> . An extremely rare hybrid Mountain Willow discovered in Scotland by the late Mr. Boyd. Grows like a wee gnarled apple tree with silvery leaves. Small specimens	15/-	—
<i>lanata</i> . Rare Highland native. Rounded woolly leaves. 2 to 3 feet	5/-	—
<i>polaris</i> . Dwarf Bush Willow for the rock-garden. Rare	3/6	—
<i>pygmaea</i> . A very attractive dwarf Rock Willow	2/6	—
<i>repens</i> . A pretty dwarf Mountain Willow. Leaves silky. 12 to 18 inches	2/6	—
<i>Sadlerii</i> . Another pretty pygmy Salix	2/6	—

SANTOLINA (*Lavender Cotton*), *Compositae*.

<i>Chamaecyparissus</i> (<i>incana</i>). A beautiful silver sub-shrub. All the better for being annually cut hard back in Spring. 18 inches	6d.	5/-
<i>pinnata</i> . A glossy-green feathery species with white button flowers ..	1/-	10/-

SENECIO, *Compositae*.

<i>compactus</i> . Silver-leaved New Zealand shrub. Yellow daisy flowers. 18 inches to 2 feet. July	1/6	15/-
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TREES AND SHRUBS

TAXUS.	Each.	Doz.
●BACCATA PYGMEA. A rare dwarf Yew for the rock-garden, very, very slow growing	15/-	—
THUYA, Cupressineae.		
dolobrata nana. A valuable dwarf conifer for the rock-garden, very slow of growth	2/6	—
occidentalis residentialis. A dainty dwarf rock conifer, heath-like growth and purplish tinge	2/6	—
orientalis Rheingold. Another graceful form of fine golden colouring..	3/6	—
Sargentii pendula. A rock conifer full of character with its dwarf habit and pendant branches	7/6	—
ULEX (Gorse), Leguminosae.		
●PYRAMIDALIS ERECTUS. A rare and curious form of the common Gorse, of dwarf erect habit, like a little Irish yew	2/6	—
VERONICA, Scrophulariaceae.		
Bowles Hybrid. A dwarf, neat, shrubby hybrid smothered with little spikes of palest lilac flowers. All Summer. 2 feet ..	1/-	—
cupressoides vera. Like a neat dwarf rounded Cypress. The whole plant smells like pencil cedar. Rare	1/6	—
VIBURNUM, Caprifoliaceae.		
Carlesii. Deciduous low-branching habit. Large flat heads of waxy-white flowers tinged pink, and gloriously scented. March and April. Native of Korea.. .. .	5/-	—
fragrans. Erect growth, and in earliest Spring or even mid-Winter heads of white heavily fragrant flowers. One of Farrer's best shrub introductions	5/-	—
harryanum. A distinct dwarf Chinese species. Round glossy evergreen leaves. Rare	2/6	—

Herbaceous Plants

ACONITUM (*Monkshood*), *Ranunculaceae*.

	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Dos.</i>
Fischeri (<i>autumnale</i>). Deep sapphire hoods. 3 feet. August–September	9d.	7/6
Wilsonii . Glorious sapphire Chinese species. 4 to 5 feet. August–September	1/-	10/-

AMSONIA, *Apocynaceae*.

TABERNAEMONTANA . An uncommon and most attractive plant, better known, though incorrectly, as <i>Rhazya orientalis</i> . Erect wiry stems, willow-like leaves and heads of pale starry periwinkle blue flowers. Lovely for cutting. 24 inches. June	2/6	—
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ANCHUSA (*Alkanet*), *Boraginaceae*.

italica Dropmore variety. Like a five foot Forget-me-not with gentian blue flowers. July–August	9d.	7/6
“ Opal . Soft luminous sky-blue variety. July–August	9d.	7/6
myosotidiflora . A pretty and very distinct plant, large heart-shaped leaves and airy sprays of countless azure blossoms like brilliant Forget-me-nots. 2 feet. April–May	1/-	10/-

ANEMONE (*Wind Flower*), *Ranunculaceae*.

Anem. japonica and its varieties are superb herbaceous plants either for border, permanent beds, or for naturalising in sun or half shade. Once planted, should be left well alone. Late Summer and Autumn. Height 2 to 3 feet.

japonica . The original type. Flowers clarety red	6d.	5/-
“ alba . Flowers white with golden centres	6d.	5/-
“ elegans . Flowers soft rose, very large. Exquisite	6d.	5/-
“ rosea splendens . Soft clear rose	1/-	10/-
“ Whirlwind . Flowers white, semi-double	9d.	7/6

ANTHERICUM, *Liliaceae*.

Liliastrum giganteum . Graceful, Lily-like alpine meadow plant, with a spike of snow-white bells. 2 feet. June	1/6	15/-
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AQUILEGIA (*Columbine*), *Ranunculaceae*.

Long Spurred Hybrids . A lovely many-coloured strain of these graceful plants, for the border and for cutting. 2 feet. June	9d.	7/6
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ASPHODELINE, *Liliaceae*.

lutea . The tall yellow Asphodel. As beautiful as its name	9d.	7/6
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ASTER (*Starwort*), *Compositae*.

acris . Invaluable brilliant border species. Broad shaggy heads of violet. 18 inches. August–September	6d.	5/-
amellus . A distinct and most valuable race, of dwarf, erect, self-supporting habit. Broad heads of large flowers equally good for cutting and for effect in the border. Average height, 18 inches. August	—	—
“ King George . A really magnificent thing. Large handsome flowers of rich glowing violet	1/-	10/-
“ Perry's Favourite . A pretty pink variety	9d.	7/6

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

MICHAELMAS DAISIES.

Each. Dos.

The following collection we have carefully chosen as the very cream of the best Michaelmas Daisies which hybridists have raised during recent years.

Anita Ballard.	Exquisite shade of soft cornflower-blue. Flowers two inches in diameter, extremely free and of good habit. 3 feet. September	1/-	10/-
Blue Gem.	Perhaps the nearest to a blue aster yet achieved. First class in every way. Large double flowers. 3 feet. October	1/-	10/-
Climax.	A sensational splendour, enormous lavender flowers. Free habit. 4 feet. September	6d.	5/-
Cloudy Blue.	A delicate and lovely shade of lavender. Fine habit and free. Semi-double. 3 feet. September	9d.	7/6
Ethel Ballard.	A lovely soft shell-pink. The plants flower from top to bottom in erect pyramids of wiry growth. 4 to 5 feet. September	1/-	10/-
● GREY LADY.	Large semi-double flowers, very long petals of loose shaggy Japanese habit. Soft opal-grey. 3 feet. September	9d.	7/6
Heather Glow.	Robust grower. Large full flowers two inches across of great substance. Fine rose colour. 4 feet. October ..	9d.	7/6
King Albert.	Large semi-double flowers of a lovely parma violet. 2½ feet. September	9d.	7/6
Lavender.	Rich lavender; one of the earliest to flower. Large semi-double flowers. 3 feet. Exquisite.. .. .	6d.	5/-
● LITTLE BOY BLUE.	Erect little pyramids smothered with semi-double violet blue flowers. A most distinct novelty. 2 feet. October	2/6	—
● LITTLE PINK LADY.	A delightful companion to Little Boy Blue, of the same dwarf free flowering habit. 2 feet. October	1/6	15/-
Mother of Pearl.	A lovely novelty. Flowers soft pale mauve with shot silvery sheen and with lizard green centres. 3½ feet. October	1/6	15/-
Nancy Ballard.	Rich reddish-purple. Handsome double flowers. Erect habit. Very free. 3 feet. September	9d.	7/6
October Dawn.	A delicate lilac mauve, particularly good habit and showy for the border. 2 feet. October	1/6	15/-
Perry's White.	Quite the best white yet raised, flowers 2½ inches across, full petalled and the centres changing from gold to crimson. Handsome showy grower. 4 feet. September.	9d.	7/6
● PURPLE EMPEROR.	A rich deep purple semi-double, the buds dark and the stems black-purple. A most striking dwarf. 2 feet. September	1/-	10/-
Royal Blue.	Magnificent rich deep purple blue, wonderfully free, and one of the most telling colours in the family. 3½ feet. September-October	1/6	15/-
Snowdrift.	A fine double white of pyramidal habit. 2½ feet. September	6d.	5/-
St. Egwin.	We have known this plant for twenty years, and still consider it the best pink for border use. It forms globular bushes of solid colour. 2 to 3 feet. September ..	6d.	5/-

CAMPANULA (*Bell Flower*), *Campanulaceae*.

pearloifolia, Telham Beauty.	A grand border plant with enormous lavender bells on erect wiry stems. 3 feet. June-July ..	1/6	15/-
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HERBACEOUS PLANTS

CHRYSANTHEMUM (*Moon Daisy*), *Compositae*.

MAXIMUM.

Each. *Dos.*

These handsome border plants have been improved out of all recognition in recent years. We consider the following two to be the best of them. Very handsome in the border, and a great stand-by for cutting in summer. 2½ feet.

Excelsior.	Grand snow-white flowers, nearly six inches in diameter, yet of great refinement and with strong wiry stems. 2 feet.	9d.	7/6
Mayfield Giant (New).	A superb introduction and extremely free flowering	9d.	7/6

OLD COTTAGE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

We offer two old Cottage Garden Plants, which for charm and sheer indestructible hardiness are, in our opinion, hard to beat. They flower late, October and November, often carrying on cheerfully—in the open—through rain and frost, and they are excellent for cutting. Their names we do not know, and they are seldom seen save in cottage gardens, but they are well worth reintroducing.

Little Old Claret.	Height about 2 feet. Flowers small pom poms of mellow claret, carried in erect branched heads	1/-	10/-
Little Bronze Button.	Slightly taller than the last, but flowers much smaller, tight little buttons of a cheerful bronze colour, as the name we have invented for it suggests.	1/-	10/-

For other early flowering outdoor Chrysanthemums, see our separate catalogue of bedding plants, sent on application.

COREOPSIS, *Compositae*.

verticillata.	A graceful golden border species. Good for cutting. 18 inches	6d.	5/-
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DELPHINIUM (*Larkspur*), *Ranunculaceae*.

Harry Smeatham.	Splendid spires of porcelain blue; semi-double	1/6	15/-
King of the Delphiniums.	Outer petals intense rich blue, inner petals deep violet, white eye	1/6	15/-
Lamartine.	Rich Oxford blue, white centre	1/6	15/-
Lizze van Veen.	Sky blue with white centre	2/6	—
Mark Twain.	Long spires of clear pale blue	1/-	10/-
MRS. BRUNTON.	One of the most beautiful, belladonna habit, clear brilliant Gentican-blue. 3 feet	2/6	—
Mrs. Creighton.	Deep Oxford blue with brown bee centre. A lovely variety	1/6	15/-
Mrs. A. Perry.	Brilliant blue, shot violet pink	1/6	15/-
Moerheimii.	The best white	1/-	10/-
Nerissa.	Semi-double sky blue	1/6	15/-
Persimmon.	Near Belladonna, single pale blue, yellow centre.. ..	1/6	15/-
QUEEN MARY.	Delightful soft silvery Nemophila-blue with sulphur centre, semi-double	2/6	—
Queen Wilhelmina.	Cambridge blue, suffused pale rose	1/6	15/-
Rev. Lascelles.	Striking double variety. Vivid blue, white star centre	2/6	—
Robert Cox.	Rich blue and rosy lilac	2/6	—
STATUAIRE RUDE.	Very charming, large spikes of soft pale heliotrope	7/6	—
THE ALAKE.	Large semi-double deep purple, mottled light blue	2/6	—
Venus.	Sky blue flushed rose	1/-	10/-

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

<i>DICENTRA, Papaveraceae.</i>		<i>Each.</i>	<i>Doz.</i>
spectabile (Bleeding Heart). Arched stems, from which dangle the bleeding hearts. 2 feet. June		1/-	10/-
<i>DICTAMNUS (Fraxinella), Rutaceae.</i>			
albus (Burning Bush). Fine old border plant. 2 to 3 feet. July ..		9d.	7/6
caucasicus . A giant "Burning Bush" with fine big flower spikes. Extremely handsome for the border		1/-	10/-
<i>ERIGERON (Fleabane), Compositae.</i>			
In effect early summer flowering Michaelmas Daisies. Very free flowering in long succession and equally invaluable for the border and for cutting. 18 to 24 inches.			
Fontainbleu . Lovely delicate lavender blue		1/-	10/-
Quakeress . Very pale lavender-pink		9d.	7/6
<i>ERYNGIUM (Sea Holly), Umbelliferae.</i>			
alpinum . Steel-blue lacy thistle heads. 2 feet. July-August ..		1/6	15/-
HYBRIDUM ROBUSTUM . A splendid new border variety. Fine blue colour. Handsome. 2 feet. July-August		1/-	10/-
<i>GERANIUM (Cranesbill), Geraniaceae.</i>			
ibericum . Large purple flowers. 18 inches		9d.	7/6
<i>GEUM (Avens), Rosaceae.</i>			
Heldreichii . Fine orange-flowered border species. 9 to 12 inches. June		6d.	5/-
John Bradshaw . A handsome gold form of the well-known <i>Geum Mrs. Bradshaw</i> . 18 inches All summer		9d.	7/6
LADY STRATHEDEN . Large double old gold flowers, very handsome. 2 feet. All summer		9d.	7/6
Mrs. Bradshaw . First-rate border plant with double scarlet flowers. 18 to 24 inches. All summer.		6d.	5/-
<i>GILLENIA (Indian Physic), Rosaceae.</i>			
trifoliata . A very pretty border plant, especially good for cutting. Like an erect wiry Spiraea with elegant spikes of dead white flowers. 2 feet. June		1/-	10/-
<i>GYPSOPHILA, Caryophyllaceae.</i>			
paniculata fl. pl. Showy double variety of this well-known herbaceous and cutting flower. Excellent for weddings, funerals, and what-not. 2 feet. July-August.		1/-	10/-
<i>HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily), Liliaceae.</i>			
Lovely Summer-flowering border or water-side plants. Reedy foliage and lily-like flowers.			
Apricot . Rich soft golden flowers. 2 feet.		1/-	10/-
aurantiaca major . Deep orange yellow. 2 feet		1/6	15/-
graminea (minor) . A dwarf fragrant, graceful species. 18 inches ..		1/-	10/-
<i>HEUCHERA (Alum Root), Saxifragaceae.</i>			
Neat and very refined for the front of the border, and simply invaluable for cutting. Loose pyramids of dainty velvet bells on erect wiry stems. 18 inches. June-August.			
sanguinea Edge Hall . Soft coral-pink		1/-	10/-
maxima . A very lovely variety. Bold spikes of coral-red bells		9d.	7/6
Pluie de Feu . Fiery red		1/-	10/-
tiarelloides . A valuable and interesting hybrid between <i>Heuchera</i> and <i>Tiarella</i> . Free growing and free flowering. Pretty feathery pink sprays. 18 inches. May-June		6d.	5/-

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

INCARVILLEA (*Bignoneaceae*).

	Each.	Dox.
Delavayi. An extremely handsome border plant with large pink flowers, trumpet-shaped, and several on a stem. 18 to 24 inches. June	9d.	7/6

IRIS, *Iridaceae*.

BEARDED FLAG SECTION.

Bearded or Flag Irises, of which the old common blue germanica is the universally known type, are a wonderful race of garden plants. Wonderful in their wide range of rich and delicate colouring, and wonderful in the ease with which they may be grown. Preferring full sun they may yet be grown in shade, and, most important of all, they will FLOURISH EVEN IN LONDON GARDENS. Though any reasonable soil suits them they prefer strong loam with lime in it. At Stevenage they grow amazingly well, and we hold large robust stocks of all the best of the fine old standard varieties, and the cream of the lovely new sorts which have been so deservedly boomed during the last few years. They can be transplanted safely at any time, but best in July.

Albert Victor. Tall form of dalmatica, with lavender-blue flowers. 3 to 4 feet	6d.	5/-
Alcazar. A magnificent giant variety, noble flowers on stately stems. Standards violet, falls bronze and purple	1/6	15/-
Eldorado. A wonderful blending of violet and bronze, heliotrope and gold	1/6	15/-
florentina. Large pure white flowers, sweetly scented	6d.	5/-
germanica. The fine old blue Flag	6d.	5/-
„ alba. A white variety	6d.	5/-
Gracchus. Standards lemon, falls pale yellow, purple veined	6d.	5/-
Her Majesty. Soft rosy lilac	1/-	10/-
Isoline. Standards mauve, falls darker. Very beautiful indeed	1/6	15/-
Jacquesiana. Standards reddish-bronze, falls rich maroon	6d.	5/-
Kathleen. Delicate rosy-lilac. Very free	6d.	5/-
La Neige. White flowers of great substance	2/6	—
Lord of June. A tall, stately variety with very large violet blossoms of fine form and substance	2/6	—
macrantha. Deep violet and very beautiful	1/-	10/-
Madame Chereau. White, delicately netted and veined violet-blue	6d.	5/-
MDLLE. SCHWARTZ. Very tall finely branched with large pale mauve blossoms. Magnificent	15/-	—
Miss Maggie. Standards lavender, falls soft rose-lavender	6d.	5/-
Mrs. H. Darwin. Standards white, falls white veined violet	6d.	5/-
Neptune. Tall branched habit, one of the finest of the blues	2/6	—
Osis. Standards lilac, falls violet purple	6d.	5/-
pallida. Standards lavender, falls darker lavender. Tall, delicate and very fragrant	9d.	7/6
„ dalmatica (Princess Beatrice). Flowers exquisite lavender, very large, fragrant	1/-	10/-
Parisiana. Exquisitely and delicately netted with buff and mauve on white and lemon ground	2/6	—
Queen of May. Soft rosy-lilac, very distinct	9d.	7/6
Rosalind. Tall and graceful, flowers of a delicate rosy-lavender	2/6	—
Souvenir du Mme. Gaudichau. One of the finest of the newer forms. Rich deep violet	10/6	—
Trojana (syn. Asiatica). A superb plant. Very large flowers, standards violet-blue, falls violet-purple	2/6	—
variegata aurea. Very handsome, rich deep gold	9d.	7/6
Victorine. Standards white splashed violet, falls rich violet splashed white	9d.	7/6

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Dos.</i>
IRIS. VARIOUS OTHER SPECIES AND VARIETIES.		
<i>graminea.</i> Lovely for cutting. Flowers blue and violet-red, smelling strongly of apricot jam. 18 inches.. .. .	6d.	5/-
☛ KAEMPFERI. The well-known Iris of Japanese screens and fans. Flourishes in rich garden loam and also of course a beautiful waterside plant. 3 feet. A magnificent mixed strain, including many lovely varieties, white, lavender, purple, claret, etc., etc. We highly recommend these	9d.	7/6
<i>chrysographes.</i> One of the newer Chinese species, grassy foliage, deep violet-blue flowers, with a touch of brilliant orange-gold. June	2/6	—
Laevigata. An exquisite Japanese waterside Iris, and quite distinct from <i>Kaempferi</i> . Huge spreading blossoms of lavender-blue. Rare. 2 feet. June-July	2/6	—
<i>longipetala.</i> Stately border or waterside species, bulrush-like foliage. Spreading flowers of white and violet-blue. 2 feet	9d.	7/6
Monspur A. J. Balfour. Like the last. Flowers rich violet, yellow blotch. 4½ feet.	6d.	5/-
" Dorothy Foster. Standards violet, falls blue. 4 feet	9d.	7/6
<i>orientalis (ochroleuca).</i> Noble border species with bulrush foliage. Large flowers, ivory white and soft yellow. 4 feet	9d.	7/6
<i>siberica (type).</i> A beautiful waterside species. Reedy foliage and handsome purple flowers on erect slender stems. Free and easy. 3 feet. July	6d.	5/-
" <i>alba.</i> White	6d.	5/-
" Baxteri. Standards blue, falls white, veined and tipped blue	6d.	5/-
" Lady Godiva. White flushed rose. 3 feet.. .. .	6d.	5/-
☛ " ORIENTALIS SNOW QUEEN. Exquisite Japanese form, large ivory-white flowers	1/-	10/-
" Perry's blue. Luminous sky-blue	1/6	15/-
<i>sintenisii.</i> Pretty free flowering species with grassy foliage. Standards rich blue-violet. Falls purple-blue veined white. 2 feet. June	1/6	15/-
<i>Stylosa (syn. Ungicularis).</i> One of the loveliest and most useful of all Irises, flowering freely in the open from a little before Christmas till March. Flowers clear lavender-blue with a fragrance of Primroses. Plant at the foot of a south wall and leave well alone. Gather in bud to open in water. 12 inches	1/-	10/-
KNIPHOFIA (<i>Tritoma</i>), Liliaceae.		
<i>aloides (waria), Red Hot Poker.</i> A fine old border perennial, orange. 4 to 5 feet. Autumn	9d.	7/6
LAVATERA (<i>Mallow</i>), Malvaceae.		
<i>Olbia.</i> A grand plant for border or naturalising. 4 to 5 feet high. Bushy habit and smothered from Midsummer to Autumn with large pink blossoms. Specially beautiful when associated with <i>Nepeta Mussini</i>	1/-	10/-
LIBERTIA, Iridaceae.		
<i>ixioides.</i> A beautiful Iris-like border plant with panicles of dead white flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June	6d.	5/-
LINUM.		
<i>narbonense,</i> Six Hills Var. A superb border and rock garden plant. (See <i>Alpine Section</i> , page 48.)		

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

LUPINUS (*Lupin*), *Leguminosae*.

Each. Doz

● **POLYPHYLLUS SIX HILLS SCENTED HYBRIDS.** These hybrids are the most remarkable break in the herbaceous Lupin that has yet occurred. They originated at these Nurseries, and the enormous bed which we flowered this last Summer was glorious, not only for its varied range of colour, but for the delicious fragrance which carried for yards around. The colours ranged through every shade and combination of white, mauve, blue, purple, crimson, pink, apricot, and soft yellow. The strain received the R.H.S. Award of Merit when we made our notable exhibit of cut spikes in London in 1922. We are offering plants in mixed colours only. Young plants per dozen — 5/-

LYCHNIS (*Catchfly*), *Caryophyllaceae*.

viscaria splendens plena. Magnificent plant with panicles of barbaric magenta-crimson like a double Stock. Fine for cutting and gorgeous in artificial light. 9 to 12 inches. June .. 9d. 7/6

LYTHRUM (*Purple Loose-strife*), *Lythraceae*.

salicaria Rose Queen. Tall spires of rosy-crimson. Midsummer. Grand for border or waterside. 4 feet 6d. 5/-

MONARDA (*Bergamot*), *Labatae*.

didyma Cambridge Scarlet. Popular border flower; scented leaves, heads of soft brilliant scarlet. 2 feet. June-July .. 6d. 5/-

NEPETA (*Catmint*), *Labatae*.

Mussini. Invaluable for the border, edgings, and hot dry banks. From May till September a cloud of lavender sprays. 12 to 18 inches.. .. 6d. 5/-
35/- per 100

PAEONIA (*Paeony*), *Ranunculaceae*.

CHINESE DOUBLE BORDER VARIETIES.

A glorious race of Pæonies, deliciously rose-scented. The sumptuous great flowers are carried on long firm stems. They enjoy rich deeply dug soil and much dung. Flowers June and July.

Our stock of these superb plants is remarkably fine and we are able to offer them for the time being at unusually favourable prices.

● **ALBERT CROUSE.** Delicate blush-pink. Very double and rose-scented 5/- —

Delachei. Magnificent crimson double 6d. 5/-

Duchess of Sutherland. Silvery-rose pink double, with the yellow anthers showing 6d. 5/-

Eugene Verdier. Very large and free, with well-formed flowers of blush and white 1/6 15/-

Labolas. Magnificent double crimson. Centre petals tipped with gold 6d. 5/-

Leonie. Beautifully formed blush flowers, rose scented.. .. 6d. 5/-

Louis van Houtte. Superb rich crimson double. Fragrant 6d. 5/-

Mme. Charpentier. A sumptuous rich crimson 6d. 5/-

Mme. Moutot. Silvery cerise-rose with golden anthers showing .. 1/6 15/-

Marshal MacMahon. A superb voluptuous carmine 2/6 —

Reine des Fleures. A very double clear rosy-pink, deliciously rose-scented 6d. 5/-

Silenus. Bright clear pink, very free flowering 6d. 5/-

Snowball. A grand pure white, sweet scented, tall growing 1/6 15/-

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

PAEONY, EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

		Each.	Doz.
Anemone-flowered Rose.	Delightful old-world plant for border or for naturalising	1/-	10/-
"	Crimson	1/-	10/-
tenuifolia.	Quaint early-flowering species. Feathery leaves and ruby-red globe flowers	1/-	10/-
●WHITLEYI MAJOR.	A glorious species with immense widespread white flowers like gigantic Romneya	3/6	—

PAPAVER (*Poppy*), *Papaveraceae*.

Oriental Poppies. Magnificent giants for the border, splendid for cutting, the half-open buds opening well in water. They are also very fine when naturalised in rough grass as in an old orchard, and may be scythed down with the other herbage after flowering.

Lady Frederick Moore.	Lovely delicate pink. New. 2½ feet	1/-	10/-
●LORD LAMBOURNE.	Gorgeous orange-scarlet, deeply slashed and fringed. A striking novelty. 2½ feet	1/-	10/-
Mahony.	Darkest mahogany-crimson. Large well-formed flowers. 2½ feet	9d.	7/6
Mogul.	Handsome dark crimson. 3 feet	9d.	7/6
Mrs. Perry.	Delicate apricot-orange. Distinct and lovely. 2½ feet	9d.	7/6
●MRS. STOBART.	A striking and uncommon variety. Rose-cerise. Impossible to describe or resist. 2½ feet	2/6	—
Perry's White.	Large white flowers with dark blotch. 2½ feet	9d.	7/6

PEROVSKIA, *Lablatae*.

●**ATRIPLICIFOLIA.** An extraordinarily fine border plant for late Summer. 3 to 4 feet high, with graceful panicles of brilliant lavender and violet flowers on stems of silvery white. Warm position, or may flower too late

		2/6	—
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PHLOX, *Polemoniaceae*.

PANICULATA (SYN. *DECUSSATA*). TALL

BORDER VARIETIES.

These large-flowered Phloxes are among the most brilliant of all border perennials. They appreciate good loam and plenty of manure.

Baron van Dedem.	Deep salmon-red	9d.	7/6
Coquelicot.	Intense orange scarlet	9d.	7/6
Dr. Charcot.	Lilac with a white eye	9d.	7/6
Elizabeth Campbell.	An old variety, but in our opinion still the best pink	9d.	7/6
Eugene Danzanvilliers.	Soft pale lilac shading to white	9d.	7/6
Frau Anthony Buchner.	Ivory-white buds flushed with the palest pink	9d.	7/6
G. A. Strohleln.	Salmon-red, striking dark centre	9d.	7/6
Gen. van Heutsz.	Soft, yet brilliant salmon-red, shading to a soft white eye	9d.	7/6
Goliath.	Enormous flowers, soft strong crimson, darker eye. Robust	9d.	7/6
Hanny Pfeleiderer.	Palest rose, bright pink centre	9d.	7/6
Le Mahdi.	Rich dark violet-purple, very striking	9d.	7/6
Météore.	Gentle pink, starry white eye	9d.	7/6
Mme. Paul Dutrie.	Lovely apple blossom pink	9d.	7/6
Mrs. Arthur Baker.	Bright warm rose	9d.	7/6
Panthéon.	Strong full-blooded pink, shaded white eye	9d.	7/6
Rijnstroom.	Huge frusses of very telling pink	9d.	7/6
Selma.	Large pale-pink with crimson centre	9d.	7/6
Tapis Blanc.	Dwarf, immense heads of purest white	9d.	7/6

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

PHYGELIUS (*Cape Figwort*), *Scrophulariaceae*. Each. Doz.

capensis COCCINEA. We have discarded the old brick-red flowered *Phygelius capensis*, excellent plant though it was, in favour of this variety, which came to us from a famous Scottish garden. It is certainly an enormous improvement, the flowers being brilliant vermilion-scarlet. 2 to 3 feet. On a wall it becomes a climber 1/- 10/-

POLYGONUM (*Knotweed*), *Polygonaceae*.

amplexicaule atrosanguineum. Very strong and invaluable for cutting. Tapered crimson flower spikes. 2 feet. Autumn .. 6d. 5/-

campanulatum. A border species with clouded sprays of little milky bells. Attractive foliage. 2 to 3 feet 9d. 7/6

cyosum. Useful plant for border, and lovely for cutting. White. 2 feet. Autumn 1/- 10/-

POTENTILLA, *Rosaceae*.

Gibson's Scarlet. A brilliant border plant. Flowers clear, pure scarlet with black centres. Should be grown in clumps and allowed to sprawl; when tied up it look ridiculous. 18 inches 1/- 10/-

POTERIUM, *Rosaceae*.

obtusum. Very distinct and beautiful. Erect wiry stems carrying soft fluffy pink bottle brushes. 3 feet 1/- 10/-

PYRETHRUM, *Compositae*.

Very showy in the border and as cut flowers hard to beat.

Double Varieties.

Lord Roseberry. Brilliant carmine-scarlet 1/6 15/-

Princess de Metterinch. Very large pure white. Excellent 1/6 15/-

Queen Mary. Lovely flesh-pink. Very large. Superb variety 1/- 10/-

Yvonne Cayeux. Snow white shading to cream centre 1/6 15/-

Single Varieties.

Eileen May Robinson. The finest single pink Pyrethrum in cultivation .. 2/6 —

James Kelway. Crimson scarlet. An ancient variety, but still unsurpassed in its colour 9d. 7/6

RANUNCULUS, *Ranunculaceae*.

acris fl. pl. *Bachelor's Buttons.* A pretty old cottage border plant. Heads of golden button-flowers. 2 feet 9d. 7/6

speciosus fl. pl. An old forgotten border plant. Flowers double, deep yellow. 9 to 12 inches 1/- 10/-

SALVIA (*Sage*), *Labiatae*.

officinalis purpurea. Handsome purple-leaved form of common Sage. 18 inches 6d. 5/-

virgata nemorosa. Grand border plant. Long spikes of violet flowers. 18 inches 9d. 7/6

pratensis. An exceedingly fine plant for the Alpine Meadow. Spikes of brilliant violet. 18 inches. July 9d. 7/6

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

<i>SCABIOSA (Scabious), Dipsaceae.</i>		<i>Each.</i>	<i>Doz.</i>
<i>caucasica.</i>	A splendid border plant and quite invaluable for cutting. Lovely large luminous lavender blooms on graceful wiry stems. 2 feet. All summer	9d.	7/6
 <i>SEDUM (Crassulaceae).</i>			
<i>spectabile atropurpureum.</i>	A herbaceous species from Japan. Like a deep pink cauliflower. Attractive to Red Admiral butterflies, who sit on it and clash horribly. 12 to 18 inches. September	6d.	5/-
 <i>SOLIDAGO (Golden Rod), Compositae.</i>			
The national flower of America.			
<i>brachystachys.</i>	A valuable dwarf Golden Rod for the front of the border. 12 inches. August	6d.	5/-
<i>caesia.</i>	Graceful black stems and loose arched sprays of golden blossom. 2 feet. Aug.	6d.	5/-
<i>GOLDEN WINGS.</i>	A very noble plant for the wild garden and big border. Enormous loose panicles of rich gold on 6 feet stems. August-September	6d.	5/-
<i>virgaurea nana.</i>	Medium height and neat soldier-like appearance. 2 feet. August-September	6d.	5/-
,, <i>superba.</i>	When we acquired this plant last year we thought it the finest Golden Rod we had ever seen. Soft yellow. August-September	1/-	10/-
 <i>SPIRÆA, Rosaceae.</i>			
<i>Araucosa.</i>	A lovely plant for the herbaceous border, waterside and woodland planting. Feathery creamy plumes. 3 to 4 feet. June-July	1/-	10/-
<i>palmata.</i>	Splendid sort for border and waterside. Rich raspberry red. 2 feet. June-July	1/-	10/-
<i>venusta (lobata).</i>	Queen of the Prairie. A tall strong species with feathery plumes of soft pink. 4 to 5 feet	9d.	7/6
,, <i>magnifica.</i>	Richer and larger than the type	1/6	15/-
 <i>STACHYS, Labiatae.</i>			
<i>lanata.</i>	<i>Lamb's Ears.</i> An old cottage plant and one of the finest for giving clumps of silvery grey at the front of the border. The flower spikes are ugly and should be cut away. 4 inches	6d.	5/-
 <i>STATICE (Sea Lavender), Plumbaginaceae.</i>			
<i>latifolia.</i>	Fine herbaceous species with spreading feathery sprays of lavender-blue	1/-	0/-
 <i>THALICTRUM (Meadow Rue), Ranunculaceae.</i>			
<i>aquilegifolium.</i>	Fine border plant with creamy-white feathery flower-heads. 2 to 3 feet. July	9d.	7/6
,, <i>purpureum.</i>	A lilac-coloured variety of the last	9d.	7/6
<i>dipteroctarpum.</i>	A glorious and distinguished plant. Huge loose showers of fairy blossoms. Mauve and primrose. Rich soil. 3 to 6 feet. July	1/-	10/-
<i>glaucum.</i>	Blue-grey leaves and heads of soft Chinese-yellow foam-flowers. Fragrant. 3 to 4 feet. July	9d.	7/6
<i>minus adiantifolium.</i>	Charming graceful foliage in effect like a tall graceful Maidenhair. Excellent for cutting. 18 inches. July	6d.	5/-

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

TRADESCANTIA (<i>Spiderwort</i>), <i>Commelinaceae</i> .		<i>Each.</i>	<i>Dos.</i>
virginica delicata.	Fine border plant. Reed-like foliage and rounded Iris-like flowers of soft sky blue. All summer	6d.	5/-
TROLLIUS (<i>Globe Flower</i>), <i>Ranunculaceae</i> .			
europaeus giganteus.	Large soft gold flowers. 2 feet. July	1/-	10/-
,, Goliath.	A handsome monster. Rich gold. 2 feet. July	1/6	15/-
,, Lemon Queen.	Soft yellow. 18 inches. July	1/-	10/-
,, Orange Globe.	A grand border or waterside Globe Flower. Huge orange-yellow globular flowers. 18 inches. July	1/-	10/-
hybridus japonicus albus.	A lovely creamy novelty	1/6	15/-
TROPÆOLUM (<i>Flame Flower</i>), <i>Geraniaceae</i> .			
● SPECIOSUM.	One of the loveliest light trailers—where it does. Apple-green leaves, blinding scarlet blossoms followed by turquoise berries. Best planted at the foot of a hedge or where it will ramble over low bushes. Established pot plants	1/-	10/-
VERBASCUM (<i>Mullein</i>), <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> .			
hybridus B. Ladhams.	Pretty spikes of smoky-buff, difficult to define. 3 feet. July	1/-	10/-
Cotswold Beauty.	Apricot-buff. 4 to 5 ft. July	1/6	15/-
VERONICA , <i>Scrophulariaceae</i> .			
subsessilis.	A grand border species from Japan. Long spires of deep purple. 18 inches. August-September	1/-	10/-
Teucrium.	Showy herbaceous species. Brilliant sapphire. 1 foot. July	6d.	5/-
YUCCA , <i>Liliaceae</i> .			
filamentosa (<i>Adam's Needle</i>).	Handsome plant for beds and borders. Swordlike leaves and numerous tall spikes of creamy white flowers. 4 to 5 feet. Summer	1/6	15/-
gloriosa (<i>true</i>).	Rare and extremely handsome species. Few things are finer for giving a sub-tropical effect	5/-	—

Choice Bulbs for the Rock Garden and some others

Unless otherwise stated Bulbs will be booked for *Autumn delivery*.

	Doz.	
ANEMONE (<i>Wind Flower</i>), <i>Ranunculaceae</i> .		
apennina. Like a velvet-leaved Wood Anemone, with bright blue flowers in March. 6 inches. Thrives in sun or shade ..	1/3	7/6
blanda. An exquisite species for rock garden and sunny borders, endless shades of pink, blue, mauve, and white. 6 inches. March	4/6	30/-
„ Ingrami (atrocoerulea). An extremely handsome variety, with fine flowers of the deepest violet	5/-	35/-
„ sythnica. Flowers pure white, with the backs of the petals rich sapphire		
fulgens. Scarlet Wind Flower. Intense pure scarlet, with black centre. 6 inches. March. Full sun. Strong English-grown tubers	2/6	18/-
nemorosa alba plena. Double white Wood Anemone. Very pretty. Sun or shade. March. 4 to 5 inches.	2/-	14/-
„ Cambridge White. A specially fine form, with very large pure white blossoms Each, 9d.	7/6	—
„ Robinsoniana. A very lovely Wood Anemone, with soft clear lavender-blue flowers Each, 1/-	10/-	—
ranunculoides. A charming little woodland species, like a dwarf Wood Anemone, with buttercup-yellow flowers. March. 4 to 5 inches	2/6	16/-
 ANAMATHECA , <i>Iridaceae</i> .		
cruenta. A charming summer flowering bulb far too little known, in effect like a tiny Freesia. Cherry red barred with crimson. 6 inches. Light soil in full sun	1/6	10/-
 ANTHOLYZA , <i>Iridaceae</i> .		
crocosmoides. Like a four-foot Montbretia, orange crimson. July Each, 1/-	10/-	—
 CHIONODOXA (<i>Glory of the Snow</i>), <i>Liliaceae</i> .		
Lucilliae. Brilliant spring flowering bulb like a large Scilla, vivid blue, with white centre. 6 inches	1/-	7/6
gigantea. Flowers very much larger than the last, and of a lovely colour, somewhere between china and lavender-blue. March. 4 to 5 inches	2/-	14/-
 COLCHICUM (<i>Meadow Saffron</i>), <i>Liliaceae</i> .		
alpinum. A tiny pink "Autumn Crocus." Dainty, and very rare in cultivation. 2 inches. June Each, 1/6	15/-	—
speciosum. The largest and handsomest of the race, like great mauve-pink Tulips. 9 inches. September Each, 6d.	5/-	—
„ album. A glorious ivory-white variety of the last. Each, 1/6	15/-	—

BULBS

CROCUS, *Iridaceae*.

AUTUMN FLOWERING SPECIES.

Summer Delivery.

	<i>Doz.</i>	100
sativus. Saffron Crocus. Large lilac flowers, richly feathered.	1/6	10/-
speciosus. A lovely September flowering species; flowers brilliant butcher blue, with fiery orange stigma. Most satisfactory and increases well	2/6	16/-
zonatus. Soft clear lavender, with an orange throat	2/-	14/-

SPRING FLOWERING SPECIES.

Imperati. An extremely handsome species. Inner segments violet; outer segments delicate buff, richly veined	4/6	30/-
Sieberi. Very early and sturdy; small lavender goblet-shaped flowers	3/-	20/-
Susianus. Cloth of Gold. Flowers rich deep gold, feathered chocolate-brown, dwarf, brilliant and early.		
versicolor. Cloth of Silver. Silvery white, with handsome dark veining. March	1/-	7/6

CYCLAMEN, *Primulaceae*.

Coum. Brilliant dwarf hardy Cyclamen. Flowers ruby crimson in March. 3 to 4 inches Each, 1/6	15/-	—
europaeum. A dainty autumn flowering species. Flowers rose-crimson and scented like the Lily of the Valley. 3 to 4 inches Each, 9d.	7/6	—
ibericum. Marbled leaves and deep pink flowers in early spring. Each, 1/6	15/-	—
neapolitanum. Ivy-shaped foliage, richly marbled, bright pink. Flowers in autumn. 3 inches Each, 9d.	7/6	—
„ album. Exquisite pure white variety Each, 2/-	—	—

ERANTHIS (*Winter Aconite*), *Ranunculaceae*.

hyemalis. A brilliant companion of the Snowdrop in earliest spring. Should be naturalised in woodland, shrubbery, under trees, and in any odd corners. Brilliant buttercup blossoms on emerald Toby frills. 2 to 3 inches	6d.	4/6
		40/- 1,000
cilicica. A refined edition of the last. Flowers deep gold, and the Toby frill more finely pinked and tinged with bronze	9d.	5/-
		45/- 1,000

TUBERGENI. A striking hybrid novelty, with extra large blossoms Each, 1/6	15/-	—
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ERYTHRONIUM (*Dog's Tooth Violet*), *Liliaceae*.

dens canis. A graceful lily-like flower of early spring. Marbled leaves and rose-pink blossoms. For rock garden and alpine meadow. 6 inches	2/6	16/-
„ album. A beautiful pure white variety	2/6	16/-

FRITILLARIA (*Snake's Head*), *Liliaceae*.

Meleagris. A quaint and very beautiful old-world flower for the rock garden, flower borders, or for naturalising in the alpine meadow. Handsome square shouldered bell-flowers, nodding on 9 to 12 inch stems and curiously chequered in lighter and darker purple. April	2/6	16/-
„ alba. The white variety	3/-	20/-



Cyclamen neapolitanum

BULBS

	Doz.	100
GALANTHUS (<i>Snowdrop</i>), <i>Liliaceae</i> .		
nivalis. The old common cottage garden Snowdrop, and a plant of great character and charm when naturalised in clumps	1/-	7/6
	70/-	1,000
„ fl. pl. The quaint and pretty double variety	1/6	10/6
Elwesii. A handsome giant, 9 inches high, with large bells of glacial whiteness	2/-	12/-
HYACINTHUS , <i>Liliaceae</i> .		
amethystinus. Like a dainty fairy bluebell, with clear china-blue blossoms. An exquisite plant far too little known. Delightful on the rock garden. 6 inches	3/-	22/-
candicans. A noble and extremely effective plant, far too little grown. 3 to 4 foot stems hung in the upper portion with waxy bells, like great ivory-white Snowdrops. Superb in the herbaceous border. August	2/6	16/-
IRIS , <i>Iridaceae</i> .		
danfordiae. An extremely pretty dwarf bulbous species for the rock garden. Brilliant golden blossoms in early spring. 3 inches Each, 9d.	7/6	—
histrioides major. Another brilliant dwarf bulbous species. Flowers of a rich china-blue, violet scented. February. 4 inches. Autumn delivery Each, 1/6	15/-	—
persica. A plant with a strange refined beauty. Flowers of a delicate bluish-green, with orange and black markings. February. 4 to 5 inches. Best grown in the alpine house Each, 1/-	10/-	—
reticulata. A delightful very early flowering bulbous species. Flowers rich violet, marked with deep gold at the throat, and violet scented. Flourishes here in stiff loam and full sun. Best planted in Autumn. 4 inches. Feb.-March Each, 9d.	7/6	—
tuberosa. An early flowering bulbous species, and although far from showy has a quiet charm. Flowers velvet fusky-brown and apple-green. 12 inches. March. Light soil on a sunny border. Excellent for cutting	3/-	20/-
susianus. The Morning Iris. A most amazing flower, enormously large, palest grey; netted all over with purplish black veins. For open-air culture plant in November in chalky or limy soil with a west aspect. Dig up after flowering, dry off, and store quite dry until planting time. Excellent in alpine or cold greenhouse. 18 to 24 inches. Each, 9d.	7/6	—
IXIOLIRION , <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> .		
PALLASII. This fine bulb is so cheap, so beautiful, and so easily grown, that it should be better known. It carries graceful heads of powder-blue flowers on 18-inch stems in May and June. Perfectly hardy and easy in any sunny border	1/-	7/6
LILIUM (<i>Lily</i>), <i>Liliaceae</i> .		
candidum. The well-known white Madonna Lily. Healthy English-grown stock. Best moved in August directly after flowering. 3 feet Each, 1/-	10/-	—
CENTIFOLIUM. A superb introduction of Farrer's for Kausu, for which we received a First Class Certificate, R.H.S. 6 to 8 feet high, with an ample head of great creamy-white flowers shading to yellow inside and chocolate purple outside. It grows vigorously in limy loam. Sturdy young bulbs for growing on. Exceptional offer Each, 10/6	—	—

BULBS

LILIUM— <i>continued.</i>	Doz.	100
Martagon album. A rare albino of the purple Turk's Cap. Robust and fragrant. 4 to 5 feet. July Each, 5/-	—	—
monadelphum szovitzianum. A handsome, fragrant and most satisfactory border Lily. Flowers citron yellow. 3 to 5 feet. July Each, 3/6	—	—
pardalinum. The Panther Lily. Brilliant and easily grown in any moist position with the bulbs almost on the surface. Rich gold and flame red. 4 to 5 feet. July Each, 1/-	10/-	—
philippinense formosanum. A very lovely and valuable Lily of recent introduction, dwarf in stature; carries long white trumpet flowers deliciously fragrant. 12 to 18 inches. July and August Each, 2/6	25/-	—
pseudo-tigrinum. An improved form of the Tiger Lily, and quite distinct. New, from China. 4 feet. July-August Each, 2/6	25/-	—
♣ REGALE. One of the most glorious Chinese introductions. Easy and vigorous in loam. Large white trumpet flowers, chocolate purple without, soft gold within, and heavily fragrant. 3 to 4 feet. July. Young vigorous bulbs which are better than monsters Each, 2/6	24/-	—
♣ RUBELLUM. A Japanese species of exquisite beauty, best planted in peaty soil among low shrubs in the rock garden. Flowers soft clear pink. Very fragrant. May. 2 to 3 feet Each, 2/6	—	—
tigrinum Fortunei. A handsome and most satisfactory border Lily, towering 4 to 5 foot stems and magnificent heads of orange blossoms. August and September Each, 1/-	10/-	—
MUSCARI (<i>Grape Hyacinth</i>), <i>Liliaceae.</i>		
azureum. Very lovely dwarf bulb in early spring for rock garden or choice border. Heads of brilliant china-blue flowers in February and March 1/6	15/-	—
Heavenly Blue. Very telling heads of bright sapphire blue in early spring. 9 to 12 inches. Splendid for massing 1/6	10/-	—
NARCISSUS (<i>Daffodil</i>), <i>Amaryllidaceae.</i>		
Bulbocodium. The Hoop Petticoat Daffodil. Very quaint dwarf, for rock garden and alpine house. 3 inches. Feb.-March.. 1/-	7/6	—
cyclaminus. A distinct and dainty dwarf species for rock garden. Flowers brilliant yellow with long trumpet and perianth turned back like the ears of an angry cat. 4 to 5 inches. March 3/-	20/-	—
Johnstoni Queen of Spain. In our opinion the loveliest Daffodil in the world, perfect in size and proportion; flowers are soft citron yellow with the perianth gracefully curled back. March-April Each, 9d.	7/6	—
minimus. The smallest of all trumpet Daffodils, a perfect miniature, 2 inches high; excellent for rock garden Each, 9d.	7/6	—
♣ PULCHELLUS. A natural hybrid of exquisite beauty and daintiness; rare Each, 9d.	7/6	—
Triandrus albus. "Angels' Tears." A lovely miniature with creamy white flowers. 3 to 4 inches. March 1/6	10/-	—
NERINE , <i>Amaryllidaceae.</i>		
♣ BOWDENI. Superb autumn flowering bulb. Heads of lily-like rose pink flowers in September. 18 inches Each, 2/6	—	—

BULBS

	Doz.	100
ORCHIS, <i>Orchidaceae</i>.		
foliosa (<i>Madeira Orchid</i>). A handsome hardy Orchid with fine spikes of rosy purple flowers. 2 feet. Moist cool position. May-June Each, 3/6	—	—
Morio . Green-winged Orchis. Not showy but curiously beautiful with its heads of strangely formed blossoms of mulberry and jade green. 5 inches. May Each, 9d.	7/6	—
sambucina lutea . Rare and very lovely sulphur-yellow species. 6 to 9 inches. June Each, 1/-	10/-	—
ustulata . A rare dwarf native. Dainty little pyramids of chocolate and white. 3 to 4 inches. June Each, 1/-	10/-	—
POLYGONATUM (<i>Solomon's Seal</i>), <i>Liliaceae</i>.		
multiflorum major . Well-known plant and invaluable for rough and shady places, woodland, etc. One of the most graceful and beautiful plants we know when grown in pots and gently forced for the house. 2 feet Each, 6d.	5/-	—
	35/-	100
SCHIZOSTYLIS (<i>Kaffir Lily</i>), <i>Iridaceae</i>.		
COCCINEA, MRS. HEGARTY . A new introduction of the very highest garden merit. The habit of a Montbretia and spikes of lovely bell-shaped blossoms of soft clear delicate rose-pink. Of the easiest possible culture and indestructibly hardy. It begins to bloom at the end of Spetember and continues very late in the autumn. It is quite extraordinary the amount of foul weather and frost it will stand. With the protection of a cold frame it will even carry on to the New Year. One of the most valuable and beautiful flowers for cutting at a dreary time of the year. 12 to 18 inches Each, 1/6	15/-	—
SCILLA (<i>Bluebell</i>), <i>Liliaceae</i>.		
bifolia . Rich, brilliant blue; very early. 5 to 6 inches	2/-	14/-
campanulata (<i>hispanica</i>) . A giant Bluebell, lavender blue. 18 inches. May	1/6	10/-
„ alba maxima . Superb white form	2/-	14/-
„ Excelsior . A magnificent and opulent variety with deep blue flowers	2/6	16/-
„ Rose Queen . A charming pink-flowered variety	2/-	14/-
siberica . Very early flowering. Blossoms of clear intense Gentian-blue. 4 to 5 inches	2/-	14/-
SPARAXIS (<i>Syn. Dierama</i>), <i>Iridaceae</i>.		
pulcherrima . Pendant rosy bells, swinging from 4 feet wiry stems. Graceful, uncommon, attractive. September. Pot-grown for planting out at any time Each, 1/-	10/-	—
TRILLIUM, <i>Liliaceae</i>.		
grandiflorum . (<i>Trinity Flower</i>). A beautiful woodlander. On a 12 inch stem are carried three large leaves and then a large white sentimental three-petalled blossom. May Each, 1/6	15/-	—
rivale . A rare dwarf dainty species. Flowers delicate mauve on 6 inch stems Each, 2/6	—	—
sessile californicum . A very fine species. A strong grower. 1 foot. Large white fragrant flowers Each, 1/6	15/-	—

BULBS

	Dox.	100
TRITELIA, <i>Liliaceae.</i>		
uniflora (<i>Milla</i>). A very pretty spring bulb with large white, fragrant, upturned flowers. 4 to 5 inches	1/-	7/6
,, violacea . A lovely porcelain-blue flowered variety	1/-	7/6
TULIPA, <i>Liliaceae.</i>		
Clusiana . The Lady Tulip. One of the daintiest and most graceful of the family. Slender white flowers, each outer segment flushed lengthwise with a band of soft red. Lovely for cutting. 18 inches. April	3/-	20/-
Kaufmanniana . An amazing dwarf species and the first to flower in spring. Flowers like immense creamy white water-lilies, flushed red outside and orange centred. 4 to 5 inches		
Each, 1/-	10/-	—
persica . A quaint dwarf species. Yellow flowers with a bronze flush outside, and carried two to three on a stem. Fragrant. 6 inches. April	2/-	14/-
pulchella . An extremely pretty rock garden dwarf. Flowers soft plum-crimson. 3 to 5 inches. March	7/6	—
ZEPHYRANTHES (<i>Zephyr Flower</i>), <i>Amaryllidaceae.</i>		
candida . Glistening white crocus-like flowers in Autumn. Golden-throated. Warm dry position. 4 to 5 inches	Each, 9d.	7/6
		—

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